THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 122. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FOSTER MURDER TRIAL.

Weakness of the Defense.

Democratic State Convention.

The "Old Moya's" Reception.

Justice in Cincinnati.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE FOSTER TRIAL.

Summing up of the Prisoner's Counsel—A Weak Defense.

From the N. Y. Express, last evening.

Judge Stuart, turning to the jury, said that he would first speak, and then his associate. I desire to converse with you on the subject of the homicide. I have not the ability, and certainly do not desire, to move your feelings or stir your passions. I know too well the integrity and honesty of the men I address. All that I can say to you is to state the facts. Yesterday the District Attorney said to you that killing was murder; but all law of every country tells you that murder is only killing with intent to kill. Manslaughter always was involuntary, unintentional killing while the person was doing some other unlawful act, no matter what that act was. Murder is killing with intent to kill, or whilst in the commission of a felony; but manslaughter is killing unintentionally, or whilst doing some wrong act not a felony under the law. Under the law of 1862 a man killing another in the heat of passion, with contemplation and premeditation, that is murder in the first degree; but if the killing takes place

WITHOUT PREMEDITATION,

it is only manslaughter. If Foster murdered Mr. Putnam, he did it with premeditation and with an intent to kill. But if Foster did not kill Mr. Putnam with premeditation, he cannot be found guilty on the indictment presented in this court of murder in the first degree. He may be guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in the third degree, but not of murder in the first degree.

After stating the law to the jury in detail on the differents counts, he said, I am telling you what the common law is, and don't care whether it is for or against my client. It is for you to decide which of them he is guilty of. Up to the time when he had the misfortune to commit the deed for which he is now before the bar, he was

A GOOD MAN,

a quiet, peaceable citizen. Nothing can be laid to his charge until that moment. He drank somewhat previous to the occurrence, and on the night in question got on this car

WITHOUT EVIL INTENT,

and with no mind to kill. With regard to the conduct of the prisoner the testimony is conflicting; the ladies say he did act improperly, the driver did not think he did; the prisoner himself does not remember whether he did or not, but does not believe he did; Mr. Putnam went out and spoke to him; no doubt what he said was offensive; the answer of Foster showed it:—"I paid for a seat and must have it;" that tells clearly that something must have been said offensive to him. When Foster came in and sat down he said to Mr. Putnam, "How far are you going up?" and "When you get off I'll give you h—l." He did not say "I'll kill," or anything like that, but he used that vulgar expression, which meant

NOTHING MORE

than that he would assault or beat him; surely it did not mean that he would kill him, and if there can be any doubt as to the meaning of the words, that doubt should be given to the prisoner, especially when the life of a human being is at stake on the one side, and that expression on the other. Well, the car stopped, and Mr. Putnam went out, and the prisoner came round and struck him one blow—one blow, gentlemen; for, no matter what the testimony was, there was only one blow, gentlemen; the wound itself shows that; there was only one wound and one blow. Now, do you think, did he intend to kill with that one blow?

NO, HE DID NOT;

you cannot believe it. After that he went and had some more drink, and then went home, scarcely able to get up stairs, and fell into a drunken sleep. You must be sure that he did intend to kill, and if you do not believe that he did, you cannot under your oaths convict him of murder in the first degree. Suppose you shall say there is some doubt, then you must say that you cannot convict of murder in the first degree, whatever else you might do. If it is not murder, what is it? You remember what I told you of the law. If Foster had taken a rifle or a pistol and put it to his head and blew his brains out, that would be murder; for the means used would necessarily cause death. The act itself is its own evidence of intent. The instrument must be made to kill. A slung-shot or a dagger being used, would necessarily show that the killing was intended.

THIS CAR-HOOK

is not such an instrument; it was made for other uses than life-taking; it was an instrument unfortunately at hand; it proved nothing, except that Foster used it to assault Mr. Putnam, but with no intent to kill. So much, then, about the instrument. This is a conversation, I say. Let there be no ceremony here. Say something to me. Let my learned adversary propound a question, and I will answer him.

A MAN'S LIFE IS AT STAKE,

and let nothing be left undone to save it. You, gentlemen, are here as judges, high in office—ministers of justice, high above the Court, and the District Attorney, and pleading counsel. You have power greater than any potentate, that of allowing a creature to live. I ask you to think on this case and give a verdict of acquittal if you can. I have nothing to say of

MRS. DUVAL.

You have heard all she said of herself; that is all you know of her, or all I know of her. However, Foster knew nothing of her, and I therefore did not inquire whether she was virtuous or vicious, and did not, as I might have, examined more into who she was, and what were her character and relations to Mr. Putnam. I say nothing about it, but let it remain unexplained. I asked Mrs. Foster to go on the stand merely to tell what was the condition of her husband when he came home that night, but it was not admitted. My learned friend might ask why I did

NOT PUT FOSTER,

himself on the stand; I will tell you why. It was because he did not remember sufficiently of the facts to give any distinct statement of them. This is why I did not place him on the stand. I am not pleading for mercy, but

I ASK FOR JUSTICE.

The indictment for murder was to admonish other evil-doers that it would not do to practise evil deeds. If this man had not been killed, what would have been this man's defense? Assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm—and he would merely get five years in the State Prison—merely a misdemeanor, not a felony. You can say that Foster was in the perpetration of a crime and that he unintentionally killed Putnam, and that would be murder in the second degree.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Influx to the City—Speech of General McCandless — Serenade to Governor Geary—Response of His Excellency.

At 1:40 yesterday afternoon the Moyamensing Democratic Association of Philadelphia arrived in this city. The visitors were received by the Central Democratic Club of Harrisburg, and escorted to Brant's Hall, where a meeting was held. There being loud calls for General McCandless, that gentleman ascended the platform, and after being loudly cheered delivered the following speech in substance:—

GENERAL M'CANDLESS' SPEECH.

Mr. President, and especially you gentlemen from Philadelphia, will agree with me that this is neither the time nor occasion to enter into a discussion of the political iniquities of radicalism. To-morrow's dawn will see gathered in this city the advance guard of 300,000 white Democratic freemen of this Commonwealth, who, throwing at the feet of radicalism the gauntlet of aggressive warfare, demand the restoration of those State rights which protect individual liberty and constitutional privileges against the aggrandizement of Federal centralization.

For ten years we have been upon the defensive. During that time you have seen a press, corrupted by patronage, hurling its anathemas and publishing its slanders against the loyalty of Democracy. You have seen the ballot-box polluted under the provisions of a Registry law far more infamous than any of the Draconian code.

You have seen the poor perjured creature who does the bidding of Master Radical in altering the election returns go to jail by the action of an honest judiciary, and I regret to say that you see, what is more humiliating than all, the Governor of our State extending, under the whip and spur, the executive clemency to a man whose crime struck deep into the very vitals of our form of government. You have seen in our great city, where freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of conscience was born and nurtured on this continent, that in less than a century the bayonets of the Federal marines were gleaming in our streets upon election day to maintain a despotism by interfering with the freedom of our elections. This was the last feather that broke the camel's back. The people became alarmed as they saw themselves at the mercy of this irresponsible power, and now they are turning their eyes to you anxiously desiring that you shall maintain the true foundation of either State or national greatness by presenting for their suffrage men of political morality and personal integrity.

I know you will do it—the pulse of the Democracy beats strong and healthy. Any man who loves his country better than he loves a party will throw aside all personal considerations of individual advancement, and laying his prejudices on the altar of his country, he will, with unselfish patriotism, select some man against whose civil or military record the tongue of slander dare not wag. Put him on a platform that grasps the living issues of the hour, defends the rights of labor, accepts the situation of negro emancipation, and all the amendments constitutionally adopted. They are law, and must be obeyed until the Supreme Court says nay. Cease to do battle upon things that have departed, and remember that no animal but an ass kicks a dead lion. I talk thus earnestly to you, gentlemen, in order that you may exercise your reason and act with judgment. By the adoption of these principles you will have the vantage ground, and if you are only led with the energy and ability with which you will fellow, Pennsylvania will be redeemed and radicalism will topple to its fall.

On the conclusion of General McCandless' remarks, the meeting adjourned with vociferous cheers.—*Harrisburg Patriot, to-day.*

RULLOFF AND THE DOCTORS.

Size and Nature of His Brain—His Grave Opened Three Times.

From the Binghamton Republican, May 21.

Rulloff's brain, which was carefully examined this morning, weighed 59 ounces, being 9½ or 10 ounces heavier than the average weight. The heaviest brain ever weighed was that of Cuvier, the French naturalist, which is given by some authorities at 65 ounces, and by some at 64 ounces. The brain of Daniel Webster (partly estimated on account of a portion being destroyed by disease) weighed 64 ounces. The brain of Dr. Abercrombie, of Scotland, weighed 63 ounces. The lower (brute) portion of Rulloff's brain and the mechanical powers were unusually large. The upper portion of the brain, which directs the higher moral and religious sentiments, was very deficient. In the formation of the brain, Rulloff was a ferocious animal, and, so far as disposition could relieve him from responsibility, he was not strictly responsible for his acts. The measurement of Rulloff's head around at the eyebrows (supra orbital) was 24½ inches. The skull was probably the thickest ever known. In no place was it less than three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and in most places it was half an inch thick. The usual thickness of a man's skull is less than one-fourth of an inch. Rulloff's head was opened in the usual way, by parting the scalp over the top of the head, from one ear to the other, and sawing off the top. The surgeons who performed the operation say it required three-quarters of an hour to saw around the skull, and before it was completed they began to think the head was all skull. With the protection of a skull half an inch thick, and a scalp of the thickness and toughness of a rhinoceros rind, the man of seven murders was provided with a natural helmet that would have defied the force of any pistol bullet. If he had been in Mirick's place, the bullet would have made only a slight wound; and had he been provided with a *cutis vera* equal to his scalp, his defensive armor against bullets would have been as complete as a coat of mail.

The cords in Rulloff's neck were as heavy and strong as those of an ox, and from his formation one would almost suppose that he was protected against death from the gallows as well as by injury to his head. Rulloff's body was larger than it was supposed to be by casual observers. The Sheriff ascertained when he took the measure of the prisoner for a coffin to bury him in, that he was 5 feet and 10 inches in height, and measured 19 inches across his shoulders. When in good condition his weight was about 175 pounds. It is very well known that Rulloff's grave was opened three different times last Friday night, by different parties who wanted to obtain his head. One of these parties was from Albany, and twice the body was disinterred by persons living in Binghamton. One company would no sooner cover up the body, which all found headless, and leave it, than another company would come and go through the same operation. It is now known that the head was never buried with the body, out was legally obtained before the burial by the surgeons who have possession of it. The hair and beard were shaved off close, and an excellent impression in plaster was taken of the whole head. The brain is now undergoing a hardening process, and when that is completed, an impression will be taken of it entire, and then it will be parted, the different parts weighed, and impressions made of the several sections.

IMPRISONMENT A FARCE.

How Prisoners Employ Themselves in Cincinnati—Imprisonment in a Pickwickian Sense.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Monday has this entertaining narrative:—

Yesterday afternoon United States Deputy Marshal M. C. Pickering observed a man approaching him on the street, shading his face with his hand, as if to avoid being recognized. The appearance of the man reminded him of a prisoner he had only a few weeks before taken to the County Jail on a six months' sentence, and he thought he would follow him a short distance to investigate the matter. He followed, and soon found that the object of his pursuit was attempting to elude him.

A brisk chase succeeded, ending in the capture of the pursued, and his identification as Andrew Weissenbrecker, a man convicted of counterfeiting some three or four weeks since, and sentenced by the court to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail at hard labor.

Officer Pickering escorted his prisoner to the jail, where he was received with evident surprise by the jailer, who said he knew nothing of Weissenbrecker's being absent. It was admitted that he had "the run of the jail," that it was not kept locked up, but the jailer and turnkeys all protested vigorously that they had not let him pass outside.

This morning, in the United States Court, District Attorney Bateman called the attention of the Court to this circumstance, remarking that it had not been an unfrequent occurrence for prisoners convicted before the United States Court, and sentenced by it to confinement in the jail, to be seen upon our streets. In support of his statement he called for the testimony of Deputy Marshal Pickering and Colonel Downs, Chief of the United States Secret Service.

Mr. Pickering testified to the narrative as we have given it, and, in addition, to the fact that Weissenbrecker had been seen on the streets frequently since his nominal incarceration. He also said that Mrs. Roberts, the aged female counterfeiter, and mother-in-law of Bill Mills, was yesterday seen on the street going home.

SECOND EDITION

Terrible Scenes in Paris.

Versailles Occupation.

Insanity of the Rebels.

Burning of the Louvre.

The Tuileries Destroyed

Other Palaces on Fire.

Exciting News from Panama.

The Penna. Democratic Convention

Health of Vice-President Colfax.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Provisioning of Paris.

LONDON, May 24.—The Daily *News'* special despatch from Versailles says the terminus of the Strasbourg Railway was carried yesterday. M. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provisions.

The *Telegraph's* special says

Foreign Powers

have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect insurgents. It is said

Minister Washburne

did not act in concert with the other diplomats.

Billioray, Communist Minister of War, was killed in yesterday's battle.

Barricades Still Holding Out.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24—Morning.—The barricades in the Place Vendome and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades at Belleville still hold out against the Government troops.

VERSAILLES, May 24.

The Insurgents are Discouraged

by the success of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter yesterday were heavy. Strong hopes are entertained that the

Finishing Blow

will be given the Communists to-day.

Burning of the Louvre and Tuileries.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Morning.—The Louvre and Tuileries are burning. They are said to have been ignited by the Federals with petroleum.

General Dombrowski

was wounded, and has been captured and imprisoned at St. Denis.

The Government troops yesterday dislodged the Federals from the Foubourg St. Germain and elsewhere, and are to-day continuing

Their Victorious March.

It is thought the Federals will attempt to escape towards Belleville and Pantin.

Crowds of repulsive-looking men, destitute of uniforms and in rags, have been taken prisoners.

The Census of London.

LONDON, May 24.—The official result of the census in London just taken shows the total population slightly rising three and a quarter millions.

Horrible Scenes in Paris—Palaces Fired by Rebels.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—The insurgents have fired the palaces of the Legion of Honor and Council of State, on the southern side of the Seine and opposite the gardens of the Tuileries. Other palaces are also burning.

The Versaillists have Advanced

their left wing to Bellville Centre, to the Palace of the Louvre and the Halle Centrale, and their right to the Observatory.

The Fumes and Smoke of Petroleum

pervade the city.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 24—11:30 A. M.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—10:30 A. M.—Cotton active and firmer; uplands, 7¾@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 24—1 P. M.—Street quotations:—U. S. 5-20s of 1865, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Exciting News—A Battle Imminent—The Montijo Case.

PANAMA, May 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, May 22.—The revolutionists are within the walls of Panama. The American Consul declares the seizure of the American steamer Montijo piracy, and requests the captain of the British war-ship Chameleon to recapture her. There is great excitement in Panama and business is at a stand-still. A battle is expected to-morrow.

FROM JAMAICA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Agricultural Commission.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 23.—The steamer Henry Chauncey has arrived, and sails for Aspinwall this afternoon. She brings Dr. Keenes and the Washington Agricultural Commissioners to Ecuador.

FROM HAYTI.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Finances, the New Ministry, Etc.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 17.—The financial condition of Hayti is highly unsatisfactory. The new Ministry is likely to repudiate the debts of their predecessors.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 24—9:30 A.M.—Wheat market firm; for No. 2, $1 26¾, seller May or June. Corn firm and active at 52½@52¾ cash, and seller May or June; 55¾@56, seller July.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	6,000	Oats, bus....	48,000	5,000
Wheat, bus.	49,000	47,000	Rye, bus	3,000	none.
Corn, bus.	329,000	17,000	Barley, bus..	2,000	none.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 24—9:15 A. M.—Wheat unsettled; No 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 26. Received, 126,000 bushels. Freights by sail 7c.; by steam, 11½c.

FROM THE STATE.

The Democratic State Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 24.—The Democratic Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning. Hon. William Mutchler, of Easton, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. He said:—

Speech of Mr. Mutchler.

The last convention which assembled in this place to nominate candidates exercised the privilege of naming the chairman of the State Committee. By their partiality, and without any solicitation on my part, I was chosen to perform the responsible duties of that position. A violent party Registry law, enacted for the avowed purpose of depriving us of our rights at the polls, enabled our opponents to deny to us a victory which otherwise would have been honestly and fairly won by us. I now relinquish the position to which I have been chosen, and in doing so desire to return my thanks to the Democracy for their earnest co-operation with me. You have assembled here to-day to nominate candidates of the Democratic party for the ensuing campaign, and to reiterate your devotion to that party of principles and statesmen that has maintained constitutional rule and declared that the military should be subordinate to civil authority. (Applause.) The issues that will be presented in the present campaign are not of the past. They belong to the present, and are of vital importance to the people. While we may acquiesce in what has been done by constitutional amendment, we will not hesitate to declare our opposition to any invasion of this Commonwealth by the bidding of a military dictator for the purpose of interfering in a free elective franchise. The people, overburdened with taxation, look to the Democratic party to relieve them and restore concord and prosperity, and bring about a reign of constitutional rule in all the States.

The Roll of Delegates

was called. Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, was chosen temporary chairman, and John P. Ahern, of Philadelphia, and John C. Barr, of Pittsburg, temporary secretaries.

Speech of Mr. Boyle.

The temporary chairman said:—Gentlemen of the convention, I am certainly grateful to you for the honor you have done me by calling me to preside, temporarily, over your deliberations. I can say but a word. We are called here to perform a very important duty, of making nominations for State officers in a campaign immediately preceding a Presidential election. It is of much more than ordinary importance on that account, and I feel sure the delegates present feel the due importance of that fact. It is of the first importance that we nominate a good ticket, composed of good men, above suspicion of any kind, and then put ourselves on safe ground

Government of the Convention.

S. Gross Fry, of Philadelphia, moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted for the governance of the convention. Carried.

Mr. Leisenring, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution for the selection by the delegates of a Committee on Permanent Organization, to be composed of one member from each Senatorial district. Carried.

John Miller, of Chester, offered a resolution for the selection of a similar Committee on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions should be referred without debate. Carried.

The following

Committee on Permanent Organization

was then selected:—

1st district, Charles M. Leisenring; 2d, William Steinhauer; 3d, Thomas H. Dill; 4th, Harry R. Cogswell; 5th, J. A. Cornell; 6th, Davis and James Ellis; 7th, E. Z. Hebener; 8th, Edward Shaller; 9th, John Buckley; 10th, T. S. Hamm; 11th, E. B. Hawley; 12th, J. A. Beamish; 13th, A. M. Boynton; 14th, John Platt; 15th, H. S. Murphy; 16th, W. C. McFadden; 17th, Dr. John Martin; 18th, A. H. Manniag; 19th, Dr. A. B. Dill; 20th, J. W. Dickerson; 21st, J. Reinhart and T. R. Faust; 22d, James King; 23d, J. Frank McNutt; 24th, J. A. Marshan; 25th, W. H. Mickey; 26th, Captain S. B. French; 27th, Colonel M. Gurwell; 28th, Charles Dinsmore; 29th, J. M. Robinson.

The following

Committee on Resolutions

was selected:—First district, Lewis C. Cassidy; Second, W. B. Welsh; Third, C. H. Dougherty; Fourth, A. D. Boileau; Fifth, George E. Hageman; Sixth, Messrs Rhoads and Ettenstein; Seventh, William Beitelman; Eighth, F. Shaller; Ninth, James Ellis; Tenth, C. S. Talmer; Eleventh, blank; Twelfth, Stanley Wood; Thirteenth, Miles White; Fourteenth, J. Guigar; Fifteenth, Thomas Chalfant; Sixteenth, Philip McCauley; Seventeenth, George Sanderson; Eighteenth, John Gibson; Nineteenth, W. S. Cornman; Twentieth, A. H. Wood; Twenty-first, J. H. Orvis; Twenty-second, Hannibal K. Sloan; Twenty-third, George B. Goodlander; Twenty fourth, R. H. Phlan; Twenty-fifth, James P. Barr; Twenty-sixth, Dr. John Weaver; Twenty-seventh, W. G. Platt; Twenty-eighth, Albert Fry; Twenty-ninth, Seldon Marvin.

Resolutions Referred.

Lewis C. Cassidy moved that resolutions presented shall not be read, but referred to committee without reading or debate; carried, and general communications and resolutions were presented and immediately referred without reading.

Adjournment Until 2 P. M.

The convention then, at eleven o'clock, adjourned till two P. M., without transacting any other business.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Brazil.

Health of Mr. Colfax.

Vice-President Colfax is stronger, but suffered last night with a severe headache, which prevented his sleeping as well as upon the previous night. His condition is good and symptoms favorable, but the physician insists upon absolute quiet. Mrs. Colfax is not here, because Mr. Colfax telegraphed her on the evening of his attack not to come. She is still nursing her child, and Mr. Colfax could not consent that either of them should take the risk of a long and needless journey, as he is receiving every possible attention. All his friends have called, and been most kind in offers of attention.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 24—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather has remained unchanged on the Pacific coast and the barometer has very generally risen east of the Mississippi. The low pressure which existed on Tuesday morning in Dakota Territory has extended northeastward, with brisk winds from the southeast and east, and light rains during the night on Lake Superior. The highest pressure is now central from Lake Erie to Delaware Bay. Fresh northeast winds have continued in the Eastern States. South and southeast winds are now reported from Georgia to Lake Erie and eastward. The weather is very generally clear or partially cloudy.

Probabilities.—Pleasant weather, will probably continue on the Atlantic coast. No serious disturbances are apprehended for the lakes and the gulf.

Young Men's Christian Association International Convention.

The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commenced this morning at Lincoln Hall, which was handsomely decorated, there being a profuse display of flowers on the stage. Nearly if not all the States were represented, together with the British Provinces.

There was also a large attendance of spectators, the hall being crowded to its utmost capacity of accommodation.

John S. McLean called the convention to order, and delivered an address, in which he congratulated his friends on the favorable auspices under which they had assembled, and spoke of the increasing membership and usefulness of their organization. There was, too, a better feeling than heretofore between the United States and Great Britain.

In this connection he alluded to the pending treaty as a measure of peace, which it was hoped would be ratified in order to remove all causes of misunderstanding between the two countries and bind them closer in friendship.

Prayer was offered, when the requisite committees were appointed as preliminary to the transaction of business.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 24 — Stocks heavy. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, cp., 111¾; do. 1864, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 73¾; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Canton Co., 83¼; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99¾; Erie, 29¾; Reading, 115¾; Adams Express, 80¼; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 113¾; Illinois Central, 150¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 125; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 59¾.

THE BURNING PALACES.

The Tuileries and the Louvre—Their Historical Associations and Architectural Beauties.

A cable despatch informs us that the Communists have fired the palaces of the Tuileries and the Louvre, in addition to other public buildings in Paris, and that they are now burning.

The name of Tuileries is derived from the fact that the tiles (*tuiles*) used in Paris were formerly manufactured on its site. The ground was purchased in 1564 by Catherine de Medicis, and the present palace commenced. Philibert Delorme was the architect. It was much improved under Louis XIII and XIV. In 1572, Catherine de Medicis gave a fete a few days before the massacre of St. Bartholomew, during which were allegorical representations in which all the nobility, Catholics and Protestants, were actors. During the performance, the King of Navarre and other Huguenots were prevented by Charles IX and his brothers from entering Paradise, and were pushed into hell. This was very significant, for four days after the massacre took place, the whole having been arranged before the *fete*. Louis XIV resided at the Tuileries before the completion of the Palace of Versailles. Afterwards it was occupied until his return by the families of persons attached to his Court. In June, 1792, the mob entered the palace, and in August of the same year the Swiss Guard were murdered in it. It was the official residence of the First Consul and also of the Imperial Court of Napoleon. After the Revolution King Charles IX and the royal family resided there. In 1830 the mob entered again and drove out the King. It was the residence of Louis Philippe until the Revolution of 1848, when a party of rioters, in company with some loose women, occupied the apartments for ten days. They turned the King's and Queen's bed-rooms into dining-rooms, and celebrated their orgies night and day in the most magnificent apartments of the palace. In 1849 the Tuileries was occupied as a gallery for the exhibition of paintings, and on the re-establishment of the empire it became the city residence of the Imperial Court.

The facade facing the garden of the Tuileries is about 1000 feet in length, running from the Rue Rivoli to the Seine. The style of architecture is mixed. The first or lower floor columns are Ionic, the second Corinthian, and the third Composite. At the extremity of the facade are two lofty pavilions with remarkably lofty roofs and chimneys. The one on the Rue de Rivoli is called *Pavilion Marsan*, and the one toward the Seine *Pavilion de Flore*. Napoleon I conceived the idea of connecting the palace of the Tuileries with that of the Louvre, which stood parallel with it at about a quarter of a mile distant, but political events transpired which prevented his carrying out his designs. It was left for his nephew to finish this great undertaking.

During the late imperial reign the ground floor of the southern wing of the palace was occupied by the Empress. These apartments were formerly occupied by Louis Philippe and his immediate family. The entrance to the state apartments is up the Escalier de Chapelle. The antique ceiling of this apartment formerly decorated the sleeping apartment of *La Reine Blanche*, and was brought from Vincennes. To the left of this is the theatre, used as a supper-room on ball nights; it is capable of accommodating 800 persons. Opposite this on the ground floor is the State Chapel. The *Salle de la Paix* is a magnificent hall, used as a ball-room. Over the mantel is, or was, a magnificent portrait of Napoleon III by Muller. In the hall is a statue of Peace, presented to Napoleon I by the city of Paris after the treaty of Amiens. Next is the *Salle des Marechaux*, the finest of the suit. This has also been used as a ball-room on state occasions. The walls are gold and white—the furniture green, damask, and gold.

The names of the great battles of Napoleon I are inscribed over the gallery, and the busts of all his distinguished generals, and portraits of many of them, adorn the walls. The next room is the *Salle Blanche*, or card-room; the *Salon d'Apollon*, and then the *Salle du Trone*. The hangings are of dark red velvet, embroidered with gold; the carpets, of Gobelin's manufacture, cost nearly $100,000. Next is the *Salon Louis XIV*, which contains a number of valuable historical portraits. Then comes the *Galerie de diner*, or state dining-room, and behind these are the apartments formerly occupied by the Emperor.

The Old Louvre, which was recently connected with the Tuileries by the erection of the New Louvre, has been regarded as unequalled, architecturally, by any other building in the city, the eastern front especially being noteworthy for its artistic design and execution. Its famous colonnade, known as the Colonnade du Louvre, was erected during the time of Louis XIV, and was regarded as one of the masterpieces of that age. It consists of 28 double Corinthian columns, the facade being 525 feet in length. A magnificent effect is produced by the grand gateway in the centre. The gates were made by order of the first Napoleon, and are of bronze.

On the site of the Louvre stood centuries ago the hunting-seat of Dagobert. During the reign of Philip Augustus the site was occupied by a castle which defended the Seine. In the centre of this rose the famous Tower of the Louvre, long used as a place of confinement for noted prisoners of state. The present building, commenced by Francis, remained unfinished until 1805, when the Great Napoleon took the work in hand and completed it. The design of the building is a perfect square, each side being over five hundred feet in dimensions. The order of architecture of the four facades is principally Corinthian or Composite. The interior court is one of the most beautifully decorated in Europe. Many persons of great historical celebrity have inhabited the palace, including Henry III, Henry IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Charles IX, and Henrietta, the widow of Charles I, of England.

The new Louvre was partly occupied under the Second Empire by the offices of the Ministers of State and of the Interior. It contained also the barracks of the Cent Gardes, the apartments of the palace domestics, the imperial stables, and the Library of the Louvre, formerly the private library of Louis Philippe, which comprised about 90,000 volumes. The entire palace is of vast extent, covering altogether over sixty acres of ground.

The descriptions we have given of the palaces of the Tuileries and Louvre of course apply to the *ante-bellum* period. It is impossible to tell what changes have been made in their interior arrangements since the downfall of the Empire, and it is equally impossible to tell what the loss to the world will be in the matter of art works if the palaces are destroyed. It was stated during the German siege that all the valuable pictures, statuary, and other works of art, were removed to places of safety, and it is sincerely to be hoped that this will prove to have been the case.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

There is a general lack of spirit in financial circles, and even the speculative demand shows a decided falling off. Currency is a drug, and can be obtained by good borrowers almost at their own terms. 4@5 per cent. is the range for money subject to call, with Government and good stock collateral securities. There is very little paper offering, and there is some competition among lenders for its possession. Three and four months paper is easy to place at 6 per cent.

Gold is dull, steady, and weak, with sales ranging from 111¾@111¾, closing at the lower figure.

Government bonds are quiet and steady, prices remaining at last night's figures.

The stock market was moderately active, and prices were stronger. Sales of City 6s at 103 for the new bonds, Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 93¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet but strong, selling at 57¾. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61¾@62; allotments at 61¾@61¾; Camden and Amboy at 130¾@130¾; Lehigh Valley at 62¾; Northern Central at 41@41¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51¾, b. o.

In Canal stocks were some sales of Lehigh at 36, s. o.@36¼, b. o.

The balance of the list was firm, but little doing.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$4400 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Leh V R....	62¾
$7000 U S A m 6s, '89	94	3 sh Penna R....	62
$1000 Pa R gen mt..	94¾	100 do.....b60.	61¾
$1000 Union Pas bds	92½	12 do.....	61¾
$1000 do.....	92¾	4 do.....	61¾
$5000 Hunt & B Top	42¾	975 do.....	61¾
$1000 O C & A 7s....	85¾	78 do.....	62
50 sh Cam & Am..	130¾	49 do.....	61¾
52 do.....	130¾	300 sh O C & A R..	
300 sh Leh Na..s60.	36	b60....	51¾
100 do.....b60.	36½	100 do.....b30.	51¾
100 sh N Cent.	41	500 sh Read R..b30.	57¾
200 do.....b5.	41¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113¾@113¾; do. 1868, do. 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115¾@115¾; Gold, 111¾@111¾; Silver, 107¾@109¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92¾@92¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 101¾@102½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 85¾@86¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¾@115¾. Gold, 111¾@111¾.

NIARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	111¾	11:25 A. M.	111¾
10:40 "	111¾	11:30 "	111¾
10:47 "	111¾	11:40 "	111¾
10:50 "	111¾	11:45 "	111¾
11:13 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 24.—Bark is quoted at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, with sales of 50 hhds. Tanners' Bark is coming forward quite freely, and we notice sales at $16@17 per cord for Chestnut Oak and $20@21 for Spanish Oak.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and sells in a small way at 8¾c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2 20.

The Flour market is steady, with a fair demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. About 1200 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5 25@5 50; extras at $5 70@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6 75@7; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7 25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 25@6 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7 50; and fancy brands at $7 75@9. Rye Flour has advanced, and we notice sales at $6@6 12½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots, which are in small supply, a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at $1 64@1 65; 400 bushels choice No. 1 spring at $1 62; and 2000 bushels Indiana amber at $1 70@1 71. Rye may be quoted at $1@1 10 for Western and Pennsylvania, and $1 for Southern. Corn is less active at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 76c. and Western mixed at 74c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 67@68c. for white; 65@66c. for mixed; and 62½@63c. for black.

Whisky is firm at 94½@95c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....67 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....78

SUN RISES..... 4:38 | MOON SETS.....11:46
SUN SETS..... 7:15 | HIGH WATER..... 5:19

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 24.—Steamship France, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Steamer James S. Green, Carr, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr General Grant, Frame, Norwalk, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Surge, Warwick, New London, do.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, do.
Schr Gale, Shropshire, do. do.
Schr W. Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Sch

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MATRIMONIAL DESIGNS.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Not even the delicate skill with which Shelley, "sweet-voiced bird of song," built up his sensuous fabric of "affinity" could render it acceptable to civilized humanity; and though the world has moved, they are still less likely to take up with the coarser dish that the free-lovers of to-day would set before them. Still, coupled with that pecuniary independence which Anthony believes to be the basis of feminine virtue, the thing has a certain merit, in that it would eliminate from our social system a great and growing evil—one that is becoming a barrier to pleasurable relations between the sexes, driving the one to the hot-house development of solitude and Ouida, and the other to beer-house and club.

Until a young man reaches the advanced age of sixteen, we believe it is still permitted him to wander among feminine pastures, inhaling fragrance and beauty, without danger of being asked his "intentions." But when once that mystic period is passed, he very quickly discovers that he is either game or not game—in the first case to be trapped; in the other, expelled from the presence. And in this we mean no censure upon the feminine persuasion. So long as the chief end of woman's existence is to be comfortably married to a sufficient income, so long must every action tend to its consummation, and every hindrance be repugnant.

However inevitable a consequence, it is none the less disagreeable to that large class of mankind who are either unwilling or unable to marry, but who are yet civilized enough to admire feminine society, and to be surfeited with a constant diet of street and bar. Rash the mortal who heroically resolves to war against custom. He enters the modern drawing-room, and, if ineligible, is withered by the excruciating coolness of mamma; if a good *parti*, he is immediately suspected of matrimonial intentions, and his actions gauged with the nicety of a graduated scale. We knew a man in the far West who had acquired a continental fame for his success at poker. His system was simple: a pair of kings was worth so much; two pairs, so much more; and so on to a complement of aces; and from this valuation he never varied. So with the system of an American matron—a smile, "he admires;" a dance, "he esteems;" and so on by rule, till some tender indiscretion results in a big brother's demanding a "sight," and you lay down the cards with the sorrowful knowledge that though you have lost the game you must take the stakes.

This thing in America is all the more unacceptable from its incongruity. In England, and still more in Germany, where marriageable girls are constantly chaperoned, it is to be expected; and we marvel not at the American student at Heidelberg whose *fraulein* asked him at the second call when he was going to "see father." But our young women are bred to take care of themselves, and may be left to themselves in the matter of permitting attention that is not "serious."

At all events, we demand a reciprocity treaty that shall establish how far we may go and how far not. The thing is getting dangerous, and if two dances and a tender look, or one sigh and a backward glance, necessitate a marriage or a lawsuit, we want to know it. Can there not be some arrangement—say by the wearing of a label, "No Matrimonial Designs"—by which we may be permitted a little respectful attention, a little of the light from laughing eyes and winsome lips, a little of that softer, gentler fellowship which smoothes the angles of the world, and that without the disagreeable necessity of taking anybody for better or for worse till death do us part?

WILL THE TREATY BE RATIFIED?

From the N. Y. Times,

So far as present appearances are an evidence, there are but two important sources of opposition to the recent Washington treaty: the extreme Canadian party, and a small party in Great Britain, apparently led by the old Whigs. The opposition in this country is apparently very slight. Mr. Sumner objects to certain defects in the treaty, but is understood to accept it as a whole. Various small Democratic politicians will attack it, because it is to be ratified under a Republican administration. Another rabid faction will oppose it, because they want no union or agreement with England, of any sort whatever. These, however, are all unimportant forces in opposition. The solid good sense of the country, the Christian feeling of the best men in all parties, and the sentiment of the great majority of the Republican party, will support and approve it. They approve it, because in itself it is an advance in the method of settling quarrels between nations; because arbitration is in fact the application of right reason and Chistianity to the differences between opposing peoples; and if the world is ever to progress beyond the heathen mode of arbitraments, by battle, it must do so by some such method. Moreover, the treaty is singularly favorable to American interests and regardful of American feelings.

The expression of regret is all that could be expected from the Government of a great nation, who now feel that they were in the wrong. More important still is the recognition of those principles or rules in international law which the United States have maintained since their independence, and which Great Britain has always opposed. The administration of Great Britain now admits that these wise rules in regard to neutrality and its observance are the sound and practical ones, and they are willing to affirm that henceforth they shall be international law, though not admitting that they were so when the cases of grievance arose. The damages from the Rebel cruisers are to be determined in the wisest manner, and on the very principles which we approve. The only doubtful features of the treaty to a portion of our people are those relating to the fisheries. But as both parties object to these stipulations, there will seem to impartial observers a probability that they are fair and reasonable.

At the worst, if the Provinces refuse to ratify this portion of the treaty, it will not prevent the more important articles from being approved and ratified by both governments, and becoming the foundation of a long era of amity and good feeling between the two countries. It is devoutly to be hoped that "His Imperial Majesty" of Germany will manage to understand the points in regard to San Juan, and the division of the channel, better than most Americans and English do, who, as a general thing, are ignorant even where it is. When his decision is made the last of the unsolved questions between the two governments will be answered, and nothing will remain but the questions about "bait" and "fishing rights," and the legal distance for piscatory privileges on the coast of British America, which can certainly be arranged without serious difficulty.

The opposition to the treaty in England will not count for much. It has been called a "Tory" opposition, though without very obvious reason, seeing that the Tories have thus far taken no important part in the affair. The last Tory Minister tried hard to settle the dispute, and Mr. Disraeli is certainly in favor of doing so as speedily as possible. Earl Russell is the leader of the opposition, and nobody can call him a Tory. He may advocate the harsh principles of international law which prevailed in the last century; but the solid sense of the British people will recognize that "the rules" laid down by the treaty are just and reasonable, and ought to be law if they have not been. They know well that Earl Russell's course during our civil war was not a model which they would desire other nations to imitate, if they themselves should be involved in war. They see that it is to the advantage of Great Britain to have the Alabama claims settled, and no such open questions, full of bitterness and danger, left for the future. Many will begin to appreciate, in the threatening aspect of the continent, how immensely important it is for England to have a friend and an ally in the stormy years to come. Despite the opposition of the old Whigs, therefore, we look to see the treaty ratified by the British Parliament, as we have no doubt it will be by the Senate. The Marquis of Salisbury, a Tory, seems half inclined to join Earl Russell in unfavorable criticism, but his influence was never very great with his own party, and it is now rather smaller than ever.

MORE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

From the N. Y. World.

The New Jersey Central Railroad Company is believed to have fallen under the ban of the displeasure of the Pennsylvania Railroad magnates by combining with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad to break the dead-lock of coal transportation, and bring the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company's coal to market, thereby compelling the Schuylkill and Scranton companies to resume before they had fully starved the miners' association into submission. It is reported that the Lehigh and Susquehanna and the Jersey Central companies are both to receive the punishment which their wicked conduct merits—the former by being deprived of its outlet to this city, the latter by being absorbed into the Reading Railroad. Wall street has it that the Jersey road has been leased by the Lehigh Valley road, under a guarantee from the Reading Company; and, if true, the next step will, of course, be that the Lehigh and Susquehanna Company will build an independent line to New York, making one more competitor for a business which even now is insufficient for those engaged in it.

New York city is, of course, largely interested in all these railroad combinations, since they all originate in a struggle for the honor of supplying us with coal. But a large part of New York has a most particular interest in this last-reported scheme. For several years past the New Jersey Central has been the one local road leading out of New York city that New Yorkers could point to with pride as a model road, conducted upon the principle that the safety, convenience, and comfort of its passengers were the best guarantee of its own financial success. Under admirable management it has built up village after village along its line, until from the Jersey shore-line up to Somerville extends one vast and beautiful suburb of our over-crowded city. It will be a sorrowful day for the residents of Elizabeth, Plainfield, Scotch Plains, and other lovely Jersey villages when the Central road passes under the control of the Reading or Lehigh Valley companies. It will be worse than when the Morris and Essex became a mere tributary to the coal traffic of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, for the Morris and Essex management never was good. Yet the change drove many people away from Orange and Morristown. What will be the fate of Elizabeth and Plainfield when Colonel Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, dictates its time-table?

The report is that the lease will guarantee 7 per cent. per annum on a capital stock watered to the extent of 33½ per cent., which makes a very good thing to the owners of the Jersey Central stock, especially if they have great confidence in the solvency of that worst watered of all watered concerns, the Reading Railroad. But it can scarcely be satisfactory to the public which uses the New Jersey Central as a highway. For, since the object of the lease is to drive the Lehigh and Susquehanna traffic off the road, and thereby largely diminish its income from that source, the general public will in some way be taxed to make up the deficiency; and since the earnings of the roads must not only be prevented from declining, but must be largely increased so as to pay the additional dividend on the water put into the stock, the prospect is that the residents along the road will have to undergo a system of extortion and oppression of which their friends on the Morris and Essex road can give them an excellent illustration. This whole business of railroad consolidation is based upon the monopolist idea of extorting from the public whatever it can be made to pay, by depriving it of all the protection which competition ordinarily affords. The public endurance has already nearly reached its limit, but the appetite of the consolidators appears to be on the increase. What next?

SHALL WE SAIL OR DRIFT INTO THE FIGHT?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We believe the next Presidential campaign will be the hottest within the memory of this generation. At the last, with the enormous odds of a popular soldier as our candidate in the first election after the war he had triumphantly closed, our contest was so close that the change of a few thousand votes in three States in the October elections would have turned the scale against us. Such as the victory was, our opponents may claim that they won it for us themselves. The Democrats elected the Republican ticket, in Tammany Hall, in July, 1868. If Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham did not perform the work when he forced Horatio Seymour upon the astounded New York delegation, General Wade Hampton fairly finished it when he secured a place on the ticket for the author of the Broadhead letter. Mr. Vallandigham's late resolutions, and their indorsement by the Democracy of the leading city in his State, are a notice that they don't intend to repeat the performance. From another quarter John Quincy Adams takes up the word with his treble note and swells the new Democratic cry for "the Constitution as it is."

For that, if the incongruous elements of the new movement can have their way, is to be the watchword of the Democracy in 1872. What Mr. Vallandigham means now is what Alexander Long meant and the *World* shamefacedly struggled for in 1868—to put the war and all its fatal memories behind him, to accept its results, to bow to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, not as articles originally to his liking, but as integral parts now of the fundamental law of the land, and therefore entitled to his unquestioning support. Mr. Vallandigham does not intend again to insure in advance the adverse decision of the people who put down the Rebellion and hold in perpetual detestation its allies and supporters. He will avoid arousing alarm for the safety of what we fought for; will go as far as the Grand Army of the Republic or Mr. Wendell Phillips in maintaining the right of the late slave to his ballot, and affirming the perpetuity of the indivisible Republic.

It is not, indeed, clear that the Democracy can be brought to this patriotic platform, or that if it is the people will care to accept its too late repentant authers in any other way than on probation. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the great organ of Mr. Vallandigham's own State, regards him askance, and the St. Louis *Republican*, the organ of the farther West, openly flouts him. Give the Democracy a few local triumphs between now and their nominating convention, and they may lose their heads as completely as they did after the Oregon election in 1868, and fall into the hands of the Reactionists once more as completely as they did three years ago in Tammany Hall. On the very heels of the Taxpayers' Convention the other day, at Columbia, came the Ku-klux outburst and attempted murder at Newberry. All the fine efforts of Vallandigham and Adams may lead to an exactly similar end.

But we cannot count on it; and we tell our Republican friends, wrangling over the publication of a treaty at Washington, or dividing the spoils of office in New York, or frittering away their influence elsewhere in needless contests and relentless personal feuds, that the new movement means danger. To repeat our warning:—The next Presidential campaign is to be the hottest of a generation. Rancorous wrangles and inexcusable tyranny in the Senate; a crusade against the press of the whole country, aroused with absolute unanimity in defense of what it thinks its right; persecution of prominent Republicans because they favor this man for Senator, or do not favor that man for the succession to the Presidency; warfare upon the Republican administration in the hope of killing off a Republican candidate; interference in local politics in the hope of building up one—are alike unwise means of preparing for the contest. Whoso taketh the sword shall perish by the sword. The men who begin and force upon their associates such struggles may not succeed in digging the grave of the Republican party, but they will not fail to dig their own.

BIGOTED BUSYBODIES.

From the N. Y. World.

In what respects the Presbyterians of America need reforming we know not, nor yet by what commission from earth or heaven a body calling itself the "Presbyterian Reformed Synod," now in session at Philadelphia, assumes to reform the Presbyterians aforesaid. But this we know, that until the "Presbyterian Reformed Synod" shall have succeeded in reforming itself in the three trifling particulars of Christian charity, common sense, and ordinary historical knowledge, it will do well to leave Presbyterians in general to the care of Providence.

For this synod has just seen fit to favor the public, most unprovokedly, with its views upon the present state of affairs, not in the Presbyterian Church nor yet in America, but in Paris and in France. And the sum of these "views" briefly is that "the present condition of France in general as desolated by storms of war, and of the city of Paris in particular as now drenched by the blood of her own citizens, is a righteous retribution for the martyrdoms of Saint Bartholomew's day, and the tangible fulfilment to the Church of the divine promise 'that no weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper.'"

This conclusion the synod reaches on the very day when the news comes to us that the Commune of Paris has been defeated by the troops of Versailles. Now, the Commune of Paris has certainly "formed a weapon against the Church," and that weapon certainly has not prospered; so that in this respect the Scripture cited by the synod may be held to have been "tangibly fulfilled." But the Church against which the Commune formed its weapon was by no means the Presbyterian Church, reformed or unreformed. It was the Catholic Roman Church. The pastors of that Church have been cast into prison and threatened with death, among them men like the venerable Deguerry, cure of the Madeleine, of whom all decently educated Presbyterians ought to remember that twenty years ago and more, on the 24th of August, 1849, he publicly embraced the famous Reformed clergyman of Paris, M. Athanase Coquerel, on the platform of the Congres de la Paix, as a sign and token that the cruel memories of the St. Bartholomew were and ought to be forever put aside from among Christian men. The Archbishop of the Roman Church in Paris has been plundered and abused by the Commune. Its religious edifices have been sacked and desecrated. If the Scripture of the synod has been fulfilled in behalf of any Church, then it is clearly in behalf of the Catholic Roman Church.

But this hardly tallies with the synod's notions of a "righteous retribution" for the martyrdoms of the St. Bartholomew, which are commonly understood to have been perpetrated, not by enemies of the Catholic Church, but by persons who claimed to be acting in its behalf, and covered with the cloak of the faith their own personal hatreds and political plottings. From the point of view of the synod the weapon formed by the Commune was a very sword of the Lord and of Gideon; and if it were possible for such people to be logical, they ought to pass a resolution of censure upon Providence for failing to make this weapon prosper, even to the hanging of Archbishop Darboy. If the synod, in a large, loose, radical way, means only to lump all Parisians of the nineteenth century together in expiation of the crimes of an Italian Queen of France who happened to inhabit Paris in the sixteenth century, it still must be admitted to be hard measure for the Commune that the earnest desire of its leaders to murder an archbishop should not exonerate them in the eyes of the "Presbyterian Reformed Synod" from being tarred with the archiepiscopal staff.

If the world were governed as the Presbyterian Reformed Synod would have it be, the chastisement of modern Paris by an atheistic Commune in 1871 in atonement for the massacre of the Huguenots in 1572 ought to be followed up by a Chartist insurrection in London and the execution of Mr. Gladstone to atone for the massacre of Glencoe in Scotland and for the protracted martyrdom endured by Catholic Ireland at the hands of Elizabeth and of Cromwell. Between the horrors of the St. Bartholomew and the abominations of the present civil war in Paris one would say, looking at matters from a purely human and humane point of view, that blood enough has been shed in the French capital in one way and another to satisfy the most exacting of misanthropic accountants with a God of retaliations. Even if the Presbyterian Reformed Synod has direct apocalyptic authority for regarding the offense of hating God as identical with the misfortune of being hated by it, it should be remembered that the Catholic Roman Church, which labors under that misfortune, has passed through the Red Sea of the revolution of 1792. If the age of faith had its awful rubric of August, the age of reason had its rubric not less awful of September. One would say that the Presbyterian Reformed Synod will only forgive Providence for scoring the one on condition that Providence will agree indefinitely to repeat the other.

It is not pleasant to be forced to speak so harshly of any convocation of men which even professes to be organized in the name of religion. But when such a convocation devistes into secular questions in search of notoriety, and assumes to drag Divine Providence into the service of sectarian spite and stupidity, its practices dispense us from even pretending to respect its professions, and its members merit that they be promptly bidden hold their peace for a parcel of bigoted busybodies.

MEDICAL.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY.

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
ST. VITUS' DANCE,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,
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No. 481 Fourth avenue,
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4 19 wsmtf 2p

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VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Cancer, Salt Rheum, Pimples and Humors on the Face, Ulcers, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness, and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks, that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS,
BOSTON, MASS.
Price $1·25. Sold by all Druggists. 4 29 sw9t

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
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A. HUNT, Treasurer.
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Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4823 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 25 36t

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 12

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.,
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25th, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May 26
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 27, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 27.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, May 25, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 1st.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 25, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 1½ P. M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA, IOWA,
AUSTRALIA, TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA, BRITANNIA,
INDIA, IOWA,
COLUMBIA, TYRIAN,
EUROPA. BRITANNIA.
From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months) securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.
The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23§

COPYING PRESSES.
Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
3 22 eod§

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. WILLIAM CATTELL.

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9m§ No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Captain Ryan's company, the State Fencibles, were presented last night with a staff of colors.

—The House of Correction Committee of Councils met yesterday and examined half a dozen experts as to the quality of stone now being used in the construction of the walls of the House of Correction. The majority of the witnesses were of the opinion that the stone was fully fitted for the purpose, but still the opinions expressed differed very much. Mr. Fareira, of the sub-committee, reported an ordinance which gives James H. Windrim the superintendence of the buildings, and who is to be compensated therefor in the sum of three per cent. on the total cost of the buildings. The committee approved the ordinance, and will report it to Councils to-morrow.

—Jimmy Logue, the burglar, after his conviction in the Quarter Sessions yesterday, expressed a desire to be married. The wish was complied with, and Alderman Smith married the prisoner while in the dock to a lady who was on hand for the purpose. Logue was sent to prison and the girl went home.

—In the Assembly Buildings last night Plunkett and Nelms played a game of billiards for $200 a side. The match was won by Plunkett by a score of 1500 to 1183. Nelms made the highest run, being 138; Plunkett's highest was 132. The latter's average was 31, the former's 23.

—The building No. 211 South Twelfth street, a large three-story brick structure, well fitted up, is to be used as a Home for Young Men. It is established by the Young Men's Christian Association, and was formally opened last night with speeches by John Wanamaker, Rev. Dr. Newton, F. Ratchford Starr, Judge Thayer, and Dr. H. A. Boardman.

—For the proper extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph $15,000 will be needed, and this amount will be asked of Councils to-morrow.

—A meeting of persons interested in the formation of an "Inland Southern Transportation Company" was held yesterday afternoon in Room No. 24, Merchants' Exchange. Mr. Charles Haslam presided. The object substantially is to consolidate all the inland routes of transportation by water, etc., from the Northern to the Southern termini under one company. After considerable discussion, on motion, the following were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions to the amount of $100,000:—Captain L. S. Cropper, S. P. Pedrick, W. A. James, J. M. Hall, Geo. A. Twibell, and Charles Haslam, of Philadelphia; Washington Reed and Marshall Parks, of Norfolk, Va.; William P. Cox, of Richmond, Va.; Colonel G. L. Thompson, of Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Johnson, of Petersburg, Va.; B. L. Perry, of Newbern, N. C.; George Garlick and William Murtagh, of N. Y. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Senate has appointed sub-committees to revise the tariff during this summer.

—A petition has been received at the War Department for the establishment of a signal station at Cape May.

—The Democratic State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association commences its session to-day at Washington, D. C.

—Vice-President Colfax is now much better, but his post in the Senate during the remainder of the session will be filled by Senator Anthony, who was yesterday elected president *pro tem.* of that body.

—Alexander Kennedy, charged with robbing the post office at Tiffin, Ohio, on April 24, was yesterday examined and committed to answer at the next term of the United States Court at Cleveland.

Foreign Affairs.

—Thiers and MacMahon will enter Paris to-day.

—The hop crop of England has been damaged by blight.

—The people of Paris are very enthusiastic over their delivery from the recent reign of terror.

—The Prussian troops have been ordered to open fire on the insurgents if they approach within four hundred paces.

—Advices from Buenos Ayres to April 27 make it appear that the death rate from yellow fever had fallen to about one hundred daily.

—The fighting in Paris has ceased, and the insurrection is ended. No quarter was given to the Communist soldiers who refused to lay down their arms, and many of their leaders upon being captured were immediately shot.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz.:—

2 shares Pa. Academy of Fine Arts	$27 00
1 share Elmira and Williamsport R. R.	30 00
10 shares Amer. Hot Cast Porcelain Co	10
20 shares W. Phila. Bank, par $100	95 00
18 shares and 32-66 of a share Rochester Water Works Co	8 00
$500 Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Co., 7 per cent. first mortgage bond, April and October, due 1890	97
$4000 Pennsylvania Canal Co. 6 per cent. bonds, January and July, interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, clear of taxes	79
$2000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co., 7 per cent. bonds, January and July, Mortgage dated March 30, 1853, due 1872	95¼
$4000 Louisville and Nasaville Railroad Co., 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, registered. Due 1st April, 1885, coupons payable 1st April and October, in New York	90½
$3000 Rochester Water Works loan, 6 per cent., May and November, principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are part of a series of 800 bonds, each for $1000, gold coin, secured by mortgage executed by the Rochester Water Works Co. to the Union Trust Co. of New York, on all the real and personal estate, franchises, rights, and easements of said Co. May coupon on	60
$3000 Danville, Hazelton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Co. 7 per cent first mortgage bonds, interest 1st April and October; clear of taxes	84¼
$2000 do do do	84
$1000 bond issued by the State of Arkansas to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, 7 per cent interest, payable April and October, in New York; due 1900	61
$1000 do do do	60
$2000 bonds issued by the City of Williamsport, Pa., 6 per cent., coupons, March and September, free from said city or municipal taxation; denominated first bonds of the city of Williamsport, and are so made due and payable; due Sept. 1, 1888	81
2 bonds, $500 each, Western Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage, 6 per cent, April and October, guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co	84
For other accounts—	
100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co	61 75
10 shares National Bank of the Northern Liberties	123 50
$1000 bond Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Co., 7 per cent., January and July	99
Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No 704 Pine street; 19 feet front	4300 00
Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 253 North Eleventh street; 19 feet front	5250 00
Store and dwelling, southeast corner of Allen street and Frankford road	3000 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Candia street, 39 feet south of Coates	1275 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Candia street, adjoining	1300 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Candia street, adjoining	1050 00

Who Discovered Photography?

One of the most interesting questions in scientific circles yet undetermined is the name of the original discoverer of photography, and certainly one of the most pertinent circumstances tending to solve the mystery is that which is now related of an old house of Soho, near Birmingham, where the renowned engineering establishment of Watt & Boulton was originally founded, and in which house Boulton lived. He died in 1809, and on removing the contents of his library many years after, there was found a large figure-picture by West, which was on two sheets of paper, intricately cut at the joining place so that the line of union might fall at the edge of a shadow, and not be perceived when the two halves were put together to form the complete picture. Further research also led to the discovery of a couple of silvered-metal plates, each about the size of a sheet of note-paper, precisely resembling those used by Daguerre in the early days of photography. On each of these plates was a faint image of the house of Soho, so unmistakably taken from nature, and so evidently produced by the aid of light, that all experts of any authority at once pronounced them to be photographed pictures taken directly by means of a camera. Attached to these plates was a memorandum stating that they were sun-pictures representing the house prior to certain alterations made in 1791. Subsequent investigation proved that there had once been found a camera in Boulton's library answering in description to the kind of instrument required for plates of that size! This evidence, if substantiated, will go far to prove that the discoveries of Niepce and Daguerre were anticipated by Boulton.

MORTALITY AMONG SEAMEN.—A return has just been issued, showing the number, ages, ratings, and causes of death of seamen reported to the Board of Trade as having died in the British merchant service during the year 1870. The mortality seems to be large, if not excessive. The deaths amounted in all to 4523, of which 2946 are ascribed to wrecks and other accidents, 13 to murder and homicide, 21 to suicide, 205 to unknown causes, and the rest to fevers and other diseases. The following list will convey some idea of the waste of life:—In 1870 of British merchant seamen we lost 355 mates, 2 midshipmen, 16 quartermasters, 140 boatswains, 1766 able seamen, 417 ordinary seamen, 362 apprentices and boys, 16 surgeons, 314 cooks and stewards, 130 carpenters, 35 sailmakers, 47 "minor capacities," 70 engineers, 116 firemen, 4 stowaways, and 733 "unknown." That the large majority of these were men in the prime of life is shown by the following list of their ages—901 were under 21 years old, 1821 were from 21 to 30, 724 were from 31 to 40, 328 were from 40 to 50, 91 were from 51 to 60, 6 were over 60. The ages of the remaining 652 are returned as unknown. This is a painful record, but we may console ourselves by reflecting that although we lost 4523 British merchant seamen in 1870, we lost 4832 in 1869 and 5237 in 1868; so that last year's return presents a favorable contrast to its immediate predecessors. Let us hope that a further diminution will be observed in the returns for the current year, for there can be no doubt there is still a large margin left for improvement.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A FEARFUL picture of the closing scenes of the exciting drama in Paris is given by the brief announcements in the cable telegrams. We are told that even yesterday, when every rational Communist must have known that further resistance was hopeless, the slaughter was terrific, that barricades were captured and recaptured six times, that the Archbishop of Paris and several active priests have probably been killed in cold blood by the insurgents, and that, as the Government troops gave no quarter in their victorious assaults, many of the Commune leaders were captured and immediately shot. At last accounts the long struggle had ended in a complete triumph of MacMahon's army, and order is apparently about to be established. The Commune movement was stained with so many extravagances, follies, and crimes that its overthrow was evident from the outset; and the persistence of Paris in such a mad struggle can only be accounted for on the presumption that among the many bad things contended for there was one good principle—the doctrine of local self-government. M. Thiers, even in the hour of victory, will earn the gratitude of future Frenchmen if he makes a vigorous effort to have this principle incorporated, to the greatest possible extent, in the new governmental system of France. If the terrible ordeal to which that nation has been subjected is to lead to beneficial results of any description, the weakening of her rigorous old system of sweeping centralization should be one of them. It is proved now that Paris is no longer France; let the next step be to establish institutions under which Paris may be Paris, and each French city have a local life exclusively its own.

AT IT AGAIN.

WHAT the Pope or the French Emperor ever did to the Reformed Presbyterians that the Committee on the Signs of the Times of the synod now in session in this city should have yesterday introduced a resolution expressing thankfulness for their downfall, we are not exactly able to understand. We suppose there is some remote connection in the minds of the Reformed Presbyterians between the exile of Napoleon and the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, for which a certain Pope and a certain French monarch who lived several centuries ago were immediately responsible. Exactly how the present tribulations of the Pope and Emperor adequately counterbalance the slaughter of the Huguenots is, however, not quite apparent. The nephew of his uncle, it is true, has lost his throne, but he has saved his neck and a large amount of hard cash besides, which will enable him to live very comfortably for the balance of his days, while it is within the range of possibility that he may even return to France and wield the imperial sceptre again. As for the Pope, he has, it is true, lost his temporal possessions; but a very great many of the co-religionists of his Holiness, as well as practical common-sense people outside of the Catholic communion, consider that this will be a decided advantage than otherwise to him, and that it will increase his influence as a spiritual ruler. So far from the Roman Church having fallen with the loss of the Pope's temporal power, it is stronger in many localities than it ever was before. Some persons indeed contend, and present strong arguments to prove their position, that it is in point of fact the established Church of New York State, and that it holds the balance of temporal as well as spiritual power. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see the necessity of the Reformed Presbyterians holding a special day of thanksgiving in November next, unless, indeed, it is to give thanks for the misery which has been brought upon thousands of innocent people, who were neither directly nor indirectly responsible for the doings of the Pope or Emperor, by the events of the past year.

There is one sensible proposition contained in the report of the Committee on the Signs of the Times of the synod, and that is that the first day of January next be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the sins of the Church. We presume, of course, that this means the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and we sincerely think that some of its members need to do a little fasting and praying on account of the scandal they have brought upon religion by some of their performances. They also sadly need enlightenment on a number of points, and if on the first of January next they pray earnestly that the spirit of bigotry and stupidity may pass away from them forever, it is possible that such scandals as that of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, and such silly resolutions and reports as have been considered in the synod during the past few days, will not be repeated in the future, and the members of the Church will be enabled to realize the fact that charity is a Christian virtue worthy of cultivation. The fact is, our Reformed Presbyterian friends are, we fear, oblivious of the fact that they live in the United States of America, in the nineteenth century, instead of in the Highlands of Scotland in the seventeenth, and they find it easier to pass resolutions against the Pope and the Emperor than they do to engage in a lively opposition to the works of the Devil as manifested immediately before their eyes. There is abundant social, political, and religious corruption in our midst that is well worthy of the earnest attention of such a body as the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and the moral and physical regeneration of such a locality as Bedford street, for instance, would afford them ample opportunities to display their zeal. If they desire a more extensive field of operations, they might try to reform some of our political wire-pullers, and if they could induce the members of the State Legislature to appreciate the fact that the interests of the public and the cause of good government deserve some real attention, they would do more to advance religion and morality than they will do by exulting over the misfortunes of the people of France and the downfall of the Pope and Emperor.

THE DEAD-LOCK UNLOCKED.

THE proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday indicate that a better feeling is springing up between the two houses, and there is a fair prospect that all the important business of the session will be disposed of, in some fashion, by the time fixed for the final adjournment. The Democrats are anxious to avoid or evade the responsibility of adjourning before an appropriation bill is passed; and this part of the legislative business will probably soon be arranged. It remains to be seen whether any provision whatever will be made for the proposed Constitutional Convention. The Senate proposes to submit the project to a popular vote at the October election, while the House insists that it shall be submitted at an earlier period, and the conflict of these projects may lead to a postponement of the whole movement; but it is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail. On the issue which has the most direct bearing on partisan interests, the proposed revision of the Registry law, the Republican House so far deferred to the wishes of the Democratic Senate yesterday as to consent to the appointment of a committee to consider this subject. The necessity of a Registry law to protect the ballot-box in this city was illustrated by the notorious frauds perpetrated by the Democracy in 1868, and by the fact that men who were actively engaged in those infamies are prominent leaders of the Philadelphia Democracy at this time. But the masses of the Republican party have no desire or disposition to encourage counter-cheating for the nominal benefit of the Republican party, but really designed to aid in the election of a few of its worst men to lucrative offices. Any provisions in the existing law which tend to facilitate such a nefarious purpose should, in justice, be modified. Especial pains should be taken to prevent the alteration of election returns, or false counting, and one of the proposed methods of accomplishing this end, viz., an amendment requiring that the returns shall be counted in the presence of the judges of the county courts, should unquestionably be adopted. It is necessary to prevent violence and bloodshed, as well as to ensure an accurate record of the ballots cast by the voters of Philadelphia. And the Republican party should scorn any pretended local triumphs which are based on fraud, perjury, and a rascally perversion of the popular will.

ONE of the most sensible new measures proposed during the present session of the Legislature was that offered by Mr. Robb in the House yesterday, that Major Jack Cummings, of Snyder county, should be made Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania for life! Jack is a fine specimen of the good old Pennsylvania gentleman,—one of the olden time,—and, Democrat as he is, would be an admirable occupant of a good fat office to which no troublesome and annoying duties were attached. He can tell a good story, continue for an indefinite period a rehearsal of the politics of the last fifty years, as he understands it, to admiring audiences, and his size and general get-up would render him an admirable figure-head. By all means let Jack be made Lieutenant-Governor for life! When such a desirable end is to be attained, it is folly to quibble over little constitutional difficulties.

A CHAMPION TALKIST—Senator Casserley, of California, who spoke for five mortal hours yesterday on the new treaty, to an audience of Senators whose average knowledge of the treaty under consideration and of treaties in general is quite equal to the stock of information possessed by the garrulous young fledgling from the Pacific coast.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Davis W. Clark, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.

Within a year or so past the Methodist Episcopal Church has sustained the loss of four of its most prominent divines, Bishops Thomson and Kingsley, and Drs. McClintock and Nadal. And now death has made another serious inroad upon the Church. A despatch from Cincinnati announces the death in that city of Bishop Clark, who has been in failing health for several months past, his death being only a question of time.

Davis Wasgatt Clark was born on the island of Mount Desert, off the coast of Maine, in the year 1812. After his preparatory studies at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1834, and graduated from that institution in 1836. Immediately afterwards he became Principal of the seminary at Amenia, N. Y., where he remained seven years. The trustees were so reluctant to part with him that they declined to accept his resignation, but referred the matter to the Annual Conference, by which body his request to be permitted to enter upon the active duties of the ministry was granted. For nine years thereafter, he filled important stations, being four years in New York city. In 1852 the General Conference elected him editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, an influential church monthly, and also of the books published by the Cincinnati branch of the Methodist Book Concern. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was re-elected to these responsible positions, holding them until 1864, when, by the General Conference held in this city he was elevated to the episcopacy, the duties of which high office he continued to discharge with great acceptability until prostrated by illness last winter. In 1849, the Wesleyan University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the late Bishop, as a fitting acknowledgment of his learning and ability. Bishop Clark was quite a voluminous writer. In 1843, he published a treatise on Algebra, which passed through several editions; he was a frequent contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, as well as of the monthly of which he was so long editor; and wrote a "Treatise on Mental Discipline," "Death-bed Scenes," and "The Life and Times of Bishop Hedding," in addition to editing numerous volumes which were published by the Book Concern. His death will be a severe blow to the Church, and especially to the episcopacy, which has already been so severely crippled. There are now but seven bishops of the Church living—Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, and Roberts, in the order of their ordination to the episcopacy. Bishop Morris, who entered the ministry in 1816 and was ordained bishop in 1836, is the senior bishop, but his health has been so poor for some time past that he cannot attend to any episcopal duties; while the operations of Bishop Roberts are restricted to the mission work in Liberia, leaving but five active members of the episcopacy, upon whom devolve the manifold labors of the home and foreign missionary fields.

The death of Bishop Clark occurred at twenty minutes after 9 o'clock last evening, the members of his family and Bishop Janes only being present at the time. The funeral services will take place on Friday of this week.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

Incidents Immediately Preceding its Destruction.

The destruction of the famous Vendome Column, by the Paris Reds is now a matter of past history; but as it is none the less instructive to understand the passions and prejudices which were at work in the Parisian mind before the vandalic act was perpetrated, the following from the London *Times'* correspondence will be read with interest:—

PARIS, May 8.—The event promised for to-day was the fall of the Colonne Vendome. It had been promised by M. Felix Pyat in the *Vengeur*, one of the few journals now left us. For some days there has been a scaffolding surrounding the lower part of it, and as a curtain of cloth at the top of the scaffolding prevents any one seeing whether the work of destruction has actually commenced, there is no disproving the statement made by imaginative or courageous journalists, that the column has been already more than half sawn through, and only wants a strong pull with a chain, held by zealous Communists, to make it totter to its fall. Crowds went, therefore, to take their last look at it yesterday. Some of them discovering for the first time that the column is not quite straight—a fact which, I must confess, had escaped me until it was pointed out by a connoisseur—spread a report that it was already tottering, and this morning many went expecting to find that it had fallen. They appeared very pleased to see it still standing, as far as one could judge, untouched, and with no preparations made for its immediate fall. M. Pyat, with a graceful *badinage* peculiarly his own, had suggested that a huge dung-heap should be prepared to receive it, and, though this suggestion be taken as a joke, one may perhaps assume that straw or some soft substance will be thickly strewn over the Place Vendome before the column is pulled down; otherwise, the Commune may get less money than they are said to expect from the sale of its materials, to say nothing of the shock inflicted upon the nerves of the neighboring residents, and the possible damage to their houses. I spent an idle half-hour in listening to numerous conversations about its promised destruction. The only man I heard defend the policy of the Commune did so on the ground that a monument recording military triumphs hurt the feelings of all members of the nations over which these triumphs had been won. He declared, for himself, that the sight of the Lion of Waterloo had made him experience a very uncomfortable sensation. His objection is only worth mentioning in consequence of the retorts which it provoked—retorts not very logical, but significant of the present temper of a large portion of the Parisian population. He was told that foreigners who were foolish enough to be hurt by the Colonne Vendome might stay away from Paris; that it much be much better for Paris if many of them would stay away—as, for instance, Dombrowski and all the other foreign soldiers of fortune, whose business it was to foster misery by which they throve—who made, in fact, a living by killing other people, and did not care what ruin they brought down on poor Paris, because at the last moment they could easily rush like rats from a sinking ship.

The whole conversation appeared to me significant of the present temper of Paris. I don't think I have before heard the acts of the Commune or the conduct of its leading supporters openly criticized with so much freedom in the face of the fact that the streets swarm with informers, and that the slightest possible pretext—such, for instance, as that you have a cousin at Versailles, or that you kept a post office under the empire—is considered sufficient ground for arrest. I went into the Place Vendome, and was glad to find that even the Gardes Nationaux in charge of the column—members of the most go-ahead battalions—were strongly opposed to its destruction. Even one who suggested, as a compromise, that scaffolding should be utilized to take away the eagles and "*le bonhomme*," as he disrespectfully styled the great man at the top of the column, was rewinded that those formed an essential part of the trophy, and that the trophy belonged to the nation and to history. One of the Gardes Nationaux threw an odd and, to me, a new light upon the proposed demolition, by declaring that under the column lay buried, in coin of all countries, a good round sum of money. However, as my informant added, they could easily enough get at this treasure by digging underneath the column without destroying it.

NOTICES.

ENERGY TRIUMPHANT—THE EXTENSIVE FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENTS OF MESSRS. GOULD & CO. AT NINTH AND MARKET AND ON SECOND STREETS.—Among the Philadelphia merchants who can lay claim to the possession in the highest degree of excellent business talents, rare energy, and indomitable perseverance, we can call to mind none more prominent than the firm of Messrs. Gould & Co., furniture dealers, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market. These gentlemen have recently made very extensive improvements at the old stand, and now there rises up from Ninth and Market a handsome white five-storied structure, which is an ornament to that flourishing locality. This large establishment Messrs. Gould & Co. have completely filled with all varieties of furniture, and of the very best quality. A purchaser, however capricious, cannot fail to be thoroughly accommodated if he calls upon Messrs. Gould & Co., so varied is their stock of furniture.

Messrs. Gould & Co. have succeeded in building up an enormous trade, and it has been found necessary to keep two establishments in operation. We refer to the other large warerooms of the firm at Nos. 37 and 39 North Second street. This large store, also white in color (white seems to be the favorable color with Messrs. Gould & Co.: no doubt an emblem of their character), is fully equipped for the large business which each year is growing to such an extent that the firm will be compelled to start another establishment.

Messrs. Gould & Co. entered the furniture business thoroughly in earnest, and the success with which they have been favored has been due to their rare good qualities, politeness, attention, energy, and enterprise, without which no man can expect to succeed.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1871.

I have this day transferred my store, No. 850 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel, to my brother, Albert L. Helmbold. This I do in consideration of his past services during my business career, wherein he has ever done full justice to the confidence I have always placed in him, and make this as a just and merited acknowledgment. His natural amiability of temperament, conjoined with industrious habits, must win for him the good feeling of all with whom he may be thrown in contact.

I feel assured that my Philadelphia friends, who have always manifested a deep interest in my welfare, will evidence to my brother the same kindly appreciation, and cheer him in his endeavors to perpetuate an establishment that, "without egotism," I can say is a credit to my native city. Irrespective of the constant occupation of time which precludes my attention to a branch establishment, the desire to place my brother in an independent position was the ruling motive in the opening of the "Temple of Pharmacy."

I wish it distinctly understood that I shall at all times give my brother my hearty co-operation, and shall supply him from my resources with all that he may desire to make the enterprise a permanent success. Your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway, New York.

HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
HEAVY STOCK. HEAVY STOCK.
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
SPRING SUITS. SUMMER SUITS.
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.
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BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
ON FIRST FLOOR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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NOS. 532 AND 534 MARKET STREET.

HIGHEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO MINOR STREET.

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AHEAD in Styles of Spring Clothing. AHEAD
AHEAD in Choice Spring Piece Goods. AHEAD
AHEAD in Everything for Boys. AHEAD
AHEAD in Fine Travelling Suits. AHEAD
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FOR SUMMER, CHEAP.

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TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
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A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
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Paper Hangings,
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Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
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YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and
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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,
ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF
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BAILEY & Co
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
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PLATED WARE,
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Quality Guaranteed.
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MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
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No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
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RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK—PHILADELPHIA.—SPRING MEETING.
PREMIUMS, $10,000.
MAY 24.
For horses that have never started for purse, plate, or stake. First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
R. Stetson, Phila., enters b. m. Tabitha.
John Cudney, New York, enters s. m. Bridget.
Charles H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Fleetwood.
W. B. Doble, Phila., enters blk. s. Young Fillingham.
For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40.
First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
J. McKinley, Phila., br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Massachusetts, enters s. m. Susie.
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Juno.
MAY 25.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:32. First, $900, $450, $150.....$1500
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Le Blonde.
R. P. Stetson, Phila., enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
George P. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters g. m. Belle of Toronto.
William H. Woodruff, Mass., enters b. g. Dew Drop.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James Dougrey, New York, enters br. m. Fanny Lambert.
W. H. King, Phila., enters b. m. Sunbeam.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters s. s. Elmo.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26.
First, $1200, $600, $200.....$2000
Budd Doble, Phila., enters s. m. Idol.
T. J. Nodine, L. I., enters S. m. Belle Strickland.
E. C. White, New York, enters b. g. Ed. White (formerly Lute, General Scott, and Jim Smith).
Thomas S. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.
Wm. B. Smith, Connecticut, enters s. m. None Such.
MAY 26.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
M. Roden, New York, enters s. g. Fleetwood.
Ch. H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
J. Shoemaker, Phila., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters b. g. Dunderberg.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
J. McKinley, Phila., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Mass., enters s. m. Susie.
Daniel Dunley, N. Y., enters r. m. Lady Emma.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
Wm. Amer, Phila., enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Cudney, Phila, enters b. s. Andalusia.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James McCusker, Phila., enters s. m. Ruby.
E. C. White, New York, enters ch. m. Fanny Fern.
Open to all except Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid.
First, $1500, $750, $250.....$2500
James McMann, New York, enters b. g. Mountain Boy.
Benjamin Daniels, New York, enters b. m. American Girl.
Wm. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. m. Lucy.
Races 3 in 5 to harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.
Bell will ring at 2:45, and the horses must be ready to start at 3 o'clock sharp, heats to be trotted alternately. Quarter-stretch must be cleared when the horses are called. Band will perform between heats. Restaurant on the grounds. Vehicles will be in attendance to convey visitors to the Park from the Baltimore Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue, every fifteen minutes during the day. Admission one dollar.
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WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
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We have now in store a handsome assortment of
Llama Lace Sacques,
Flowing and Closed Sleeves,
AND
Llama Lace Pointes,
In all qualities,
Which we offer at exceedingly
LOW PRICES.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
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HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, every pair warranted.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colors and Black.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Ladies' Silk, Lisle, and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Lisle and Berlin Gloves.
Children's Gloves, in white, buff, and colored.
Large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' full Regular Made Hose, 25, 31, 33, 38, 40, 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose,
Children's Hosiery, in ½, ¾, and long Hose.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings at less than regular market prices.
Pique Trimmings, Ruffings, etc.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
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Black Silks, Good Black Silks, at $1·25, $1·35, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, up to $3.
Mixed Goods for Suits at 25, 31, 37½, and 44c.
Black Alpacas, good qualities, at 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $1.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Finish Cambrics.
Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins.
5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 French Muslins.
Marseilles Quilts, from $2·50 up to $10.
Piques, fine qualities, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½.
PRICE & WOOD,
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Ribbons, a large assortment, in colors.
Black and White, cheap. 3 1w

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Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
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Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
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PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25: LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75: Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

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STEINWAY & SONS'
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Special attention is called to their
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3-16, ¼, 5/16, and 1 inch thick.
ROUGH AND RIBBED.
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200 " " 24x72, ¾ "
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16,000 feet Rough, ¼ inch, assorted sizes.
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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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Commenced and Pattern ready—a Bargain.
One lot of Shoes, 75 cents.
One lot of Shoes, $1.
Handsome Black Gimp.
Black and Colored Buttons.
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Coat Loops. 4 26 wfm 1m4p
RAPSON'S,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts

WEATHER REPORTS.

We clip the following from the *Evening City Item* of yesterday, May 23:—

The present system of weather reports gives great satisfaction to the country, and is of much value to various classes of citizens. We are confident, however, that several improvements can be made, without burdening either the officers of the Signal Service, or the newspaper columns. For example, the "probabilities" are now given for such large sections of country that they may fail to give true information at particular points. It would be well, in our judgment, to be more specific in predicting for smaller sections, especially on the seaboard. Again, the "probability" is given only for twenty-four hours in advance; but we think the data would usually enable the officer in charge to predict for forty-eight hours. With regard to the shorter and more certain predictions, we trust that an efficient system of signals will be devised to be displayed at lighthouses, for the warning of coasting vessels. For all these purposes, the number of stations ought also to be increased. We have taken the more interest in this subject, because we had the honor to be the first newspaper (with the exception of the Boston *Courier*) to propose the use of the telegraph for this purpose. In our issue of April 8, 1848, twenty-three years ago, we said that such "daily bulletins of the coming state of the weather" would "save more property from shipwreck than ten times the cost of the system," besides the saving of lives. On January 13, 1849, we referred to the article in the Boston *Courier* (which, by the way, was written by ourselves before the *Item* was born), and, after describing the system, said that the time was coming when "seamen will look to telegraphic bulletins of coming weather with as much certainty as they look to the 'Nautical Almanac' for eclipses," etc. We returned to the subject on the 17th of March, 1849, and ask:—"At how early a period in the progress of a storm is its course and velocity" "developed" and, "if we had twice or three times a day" "telegraphic despatches of the weather," "might we not, even with our present knowledge of meteorology, predict the weather on the Atlantic coast" "and on the lakes?" In the same issue of our paper we foretold the present state of the case in the following words—

"In like manner . . . years ago, we devised a method . . . to predict accurately the main phases of the weather. . . . We published it, it attracted no attention, and will be lost sight of a while longer. But in the end we shall see somebody else take up . . . our plan. Who cares where the glory goes, if the good thing is only done?"

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

NICKEL PLATING.—Get your Stair Rods, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., Nickel plated. The finish given is equal to silver and is less expensive. Star Nickel Plating Works, rear of Penn Building, 428 Walnut street.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

REFRIGERATORS,
Cedar Moth Chests, Enamelled-lined Coolers, Cooler Stands, a large assortment, wholesale and retail, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

THE MOTHER'S TREASURE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

MANN—FOULKES.—At Washington, D. C., on the 18th instant, by Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., of Trinity Church, Mr. CHARLES H. MANN, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE A. FOULKES, of Washington.

SHOEMAKER—DETTERER.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Allen, JOHN SHOEMAKER to MAGGIE L. DETTERER, all of this city.

VAN HOUTEN—HUGHES.—On the 22d instant, by Rev. R. W. Humphries, Mr. CHARLES T. VAN HOUTEN to Miss MARY E. HUGHES, both of this city.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the 23d instant, ANNIE E., only daughter of George H. and Anna Barnes and granddaughter of Frederick and Margaret Walker, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the grand parents, No. 1325 Clarion street, below Wharton, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FAUST.—On the 22d instant, MARY ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of David and Jane Faust, aged 11 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 502 North Seventh street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SINES.—On the 22d instant, ANNE GRIESINGER, wife of Thomas Sines, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, and members of Golden Rule Temple, No. 25, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 570 Fulton street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

HASSALL.—On the 23d instant, JOHN HASSALL, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Tolman, No. 1109 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WILEY.—Suddenly, on the 21st instant, WILLIAM E. WILEY, in the 43d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge; Keystone Chapter, No. 175; Kadosh Commandery, No. 29; Philadelphia Council; Company B, 24 Regiment National Guards; Americus Club, and other associations to which he belonged, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday next, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1111 Race street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

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PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL.
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ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.

5 19 fmw3m

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street,
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS.
Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers,
THOMAS MOORE & SON,
JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and
THOMAS MOORE.
The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30.
Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city.
Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower.
Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 18, 1871.
As our bank building is about to be remodelled, so as to provide greater facilities and security in the transaction of business, we have taken the banking room in the Chamber of Commerce Building, SECOND Street, above Walnut, formerly occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, where we are now prepared for the transaction of business.
5 18 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 518 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, June 5, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for eight Managers to serve during the ensuing year.
MICHAEL NISBET,
5 6 9 13 17 20 24 27 31 6 3 Secretary.

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICANS of the SEVENTEENTH DIVISION of TWENTY-SIXTH WARD will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th instant, at the Division House, southwest corner of FIFTEENTH and FEDERAL STREETS.
5 24 2t J. T. BRADY, Secretary.

☞ MINISTERS CAN OBTAIN TICKETS for the Forty-seventh Anniversary of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION by calling for them at the Society's House, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, before the 27th inst. 5 22 6t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

☞ BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE.—LETTER-PRESS COPIES can be taken from Manifests, Letter-heads, Statements, etc., PRINTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

APRIL,
MAY, and
JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

In these months,
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Cures all eruptions of the skin.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Cures the worst form of blood diseases.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Enters heavily into the circulation of the blood.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Beautifies the complexion.
All powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids, and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made, and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink. Try it this way.
A delightful beverage.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
A pleasant, safe, and agreeable cathartic.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Harmless to a child, and taken by children.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Supersede magnesia, salts, and every other purgative.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Is not a patented pill.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Are composed of Catawba grape juice and fluid extract rhubarb.

How to proceed in the spring and summer months to insure new life, new blood, new vigor,
Purchase two bottles of HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, and one box of PILLS—worth their WEIGHT IN GOLD.
No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has PROVED THIS to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.
See REMARKS of the GREAT CHEMISTS AND PILL MEN OF AMERICA.
WM. R. WARNER & CO.,
No. 134 N. Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. T. HELMBOLD—Esteemed Friend:—We congratulate you on having the handsomest, and, at the same time, the MOST EFFECTIVE PILL that we have ever known for the purpose intended.
WM. R. WARNER & CO.
H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefitted by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand UNEQUALLED in the extent of their sale and UNSURPASSED by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single HERB, ROOT, PLANT, or scientific preparation.
Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be, and have never patented a single one.
To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this see letter:—

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]
NOVEMBER 4, 1854.
I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Phila.
ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.
The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.
They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money, and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.
Instead of the nauseous-looking, carelessly-prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists, or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD.

CRYSTAL PALACE DRUG STORE, 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PALACE PHARMACY, GILSEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, and 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

HELMBOLD'S

Catawba Grape Pill.

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—J. S. Osgood & Co. has just issued in a neat volume "Pike County Ballads, and Other Pieces," by John Hay, and separately, with illustrations by Sol Eytinge, "Jim Bludso," and "Little Breeches," a couple of pieces which have gone the rounds of the newspapers, and which have obtained considerable favor with a large portion of the public. These two pieces are the best of Colonel Hay's dialect poems, "Banty Tim" and "The Mystery of Gilgal" being decidedly inferior to them in every particular. Colonel Hay has been accused of being an imitator of Mr. Bret Harte, but the accusation is not necessarily a reproach. Mr. Harte has shown how distinctively American subjects can be treated in an attractive style, and their latent poetry be developed, and any really able attempts in the same direction are deserving of encouragement. American poetry and fiction, if they are to be anything but weak reflections of European performances, must smell of the soil. The soil cultivated by Messrs. Harte and Hay is, however, particularly rank and unwholesome, and the difference between the two writers is that the former knows how to extract purity from impurity, and that the latter does not. Mr. Harte can treat a coarse subject in a refined manner, but in Colonel Hay's best efforts the coarseness is so prominent that it repels readers who are at all fastidious. The ballad of "Jim Bludso," for instance, possesses extraordinary merits, and it more than deserves the favorable comparison made between it and Browning's "Herve Riel" by one of the London weekly reviews. As a work of art it is entitled to take a higher rank than Browning's poem, but neither Browning, plain spoken as he is at times, nor Bret Harte would have treated the same subject as offensively as Hay has done. This poem and the other Pike county ballads should not be condemned entirely on account of their coarseness, but it is the duty of their critics to protest against their defects in this respect, and to urge the author to put a proper restraint upon himself. Colonel Hay's dialect pieces, meritorious as they are, do not possess the peculiar charm that makes those of Mr. Harte so attractive, but his poems proper have a more genuine ring to them than those of the last-named writer. Those which are published in the volume before us under the titles of "Wanderlieder" and "New and Old" are above the average of reasonably good newspaper and magazine poems, which cannot be said of those of Mr. Harte.

J. S. Osgood & Co. have also just published the "Condensed Novels" of Bret Harte, with illustrations by Sol Eytinge. In these capital burlesques the fine humor of Mr. Harte is displayed to signal advantage. He hits off most amusingly the characteristics of Charles Reade, Disreali, Charles Lever, Dumas, Bulwer, Dickens, Marryat, Wilkie Collins, Victor Hugo, and other well-known modern writers, and these "Condensed Novels" will be hugely enjoyed by all who are familiar with the subjects burlesqued. Where all are so good, it is difficult to pick out any as being the best, but "Handsome is as Handsome Does," by Ch—s R—de; "The Ninety-five Guardsmen," by Al—x—d—r D—m—s; "The Dweller of the Threshold," by Sir Ed—d L—tt—n B—lw—r; and "The Haunted Man," by Ch—r—s D—ck—ns, take our fancy particularly.

The above-named works are for sale in this city by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"An Old Fashioned Boy," by Martha Farquharson, published by Evans, Stoddart & Co., follows in the footsteps of Miss Alcott's "Old Fashioned Girl," and the author's idea has been to set up before the boy of the period a model worthy of imitation. The book is entertaining, and the hero, "Fred Landon," will find many friends among boys of the right sort.

—"Xenophen" is the eighth volume of the capital series of critical, descriptive, and explanatory treatises in course of publication by J. B. Lippincott & Co. under the title of "Ancient Classics for English Readers." This volume is by Sir Alexander Grant Burt, LL. D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and it will give those who wish to know something of the famous historian of the retreat of the ten thousand Greeks an excellent idea of the story told by Xenophon, of his style, and of his philosophical opinions. This and the other issues of the series deserve to be in every library, and they will be found useful by classical scholars as well as by those who have neither time nor opportunity to study the classics for themselves.

—"Beechcroft" is the last issue of the uniform edition of Miss Yonge's novels now in course of publication by D. Appleton & Co. It is a pleasant story, and, like all the writings of the author, it has a moral aim which will commend it to the favorable notice of parents and others who are fastidious about the quality of the literary food supplied to young people under their care. For sale by Porter & Coates.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published a cheap edition of "Basil; or, The Crossed Path," an entertaining novel from the pen of Wilkie Collins.

—"The Village School Choir," published by J. P. Skelly & Co., is a pretty little religious story, translated from the German by Anna B. Cooke.

—John Penington & Son have issued a pamphlet containing analyses and descriptions of celebrated musical works, by Albert G. Emerick. With one or two exceptions these articles were prepared by Mr. Emerick to accompany the programmes of concerts, and their publication is due to a general desire on the part of the music-loving public to possess them in a collected shape. They are historical, biographical, descriptive, and analytic, and they cannot but prove interesting to all persons of musical taste.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for June is, as usual, profusely illustrated, and is filled with interesting stories, sketches, and poems, which will be appreciated by its fair readers.

SECRETS UNEARTHED BY THE COMMUNE.

A Terrible French Convent—Three Idiot Nuns Confined in Loathsome Cages—A Mysterious Great Vault Not Discovered—Provisions in Abundance—The Nuns Begging from the Starving Paris Poor.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The reigning scandal of the day is the affair of the Convent of Picpus. So highly roused has public indignation been by the supposed discovery of atrocities committed within those jealous walls that the people have been excluded until the investigations of justice shall be complete. I managed, however, to penetrate within the precincts by attaching myself to the cortege of an English friend, who was journeying thither under special official orders, to investigate the case of an English sister named Garret. In the Rue de Picpus, near Mazas Prison, stand two large buildings, each surrounded by high walls, above which may be seen green trees at intervals. The one is an establishment of the Jesuits, the other the convent of the White Nuns. The Jesuit Brothers escaped at the first sign of approaching danger, but the sisters held their own until forced into cabs and conveyed to the cells of St. Lazare, there to await the results of a judicial inquiry into certain matters that are deemed suspicious. Arrived at the gate of the convent, we were obliged to force our way through a crowd of angry people who demanded an instant permission to enter, and who were as persistently swept back by a group of National Guards—we, however, being admitted inside the door under cover of the official pass and signatures. In the courtyard, under the shade of some fine trees, a few guards were

PLAYING BOWLS IN THE JESUITS' ALLEY,

and making up to one of them whose cap displayed tokens of authority, we mentioned our business, and begged permission to see what was to be seen. Our friend was very civil, accepted a cigar, and marched us off to go the rounds. He pointed out to us the fact, of which there certainly could exist no kind of doubt, that the two buildings communicated one with the other by means of an old door which still exists at the back of a stable, as well as by other apertures in the garden wall, which show signs of having been recently closed up. The Jesuits' garden is a most beautiful one, occupying a space of some twelve acres, laid out with care, and furnished with fruit trees of every description, pruned and trained after the latest horticultural designs. There are

WONDROUSLY INGENIOUS PLANS,

too, for irrigating the beds; forcing pits and hot-houses, and long alleys with vines trained over them. Through the old door abovementioned we passed into the Sisters' garden, equally large and beautiful, though not kept with the same care. In the centre stands a gymnasium, I suppose for the use of the children brought up under the sisters' care, and further on their cemetery, a lovely spot, where, under the heavy shade of ancient cypresses, lie bearers of some the most ancient names in France—"Prince of Salm-Kyrbourg immolated under the Terror, aged 49;" "Rochefoucauld," "De Noailles," "Montmorency," "the great Lafayette," the whole family of the Talleyrand-Perigords, and legions of princes and princesses. Some of the vaults have been opened, and many lead coffins, half-covered with

ROTTING VELVET AND GOLD LACE,

lie exposed to the light of day, awaiting an examination at the hands of the Minister of Justice. At the extreme end of the garden, however, are the three little conical huts, side by side, resembling white ants' nests, which have been the cause of so much excitement and judicial inquiry. When the convent was occupied by the National Guards these little huts were tenanted each by an old woman, enclosed in a wooden cage, like a chickens' pen, the three buildings being similar in size and construction, six feet square by seven in height, with a slate roof, through which daylight was visible, while the three old women were

ALL HOPELESS IDIOTS.

The Lady Superior has kept her lips resolutely closed up to the present time, but admitted, when first questioned, that the three sufferers had lived in their hideous prison for nine years, in an atmosphere of stifling heat throughout the summer, and half-frozen with cold throughout the winter; "but," she added, "they were idiots when they came." The conductor of the inquiry replied that, if such were the case, it was illegal to have admitted them to the convent at all, and that even supposing them to have been admitted, the place where they were found was not a fit dwelling place for a dog. A key was discovered among her papers, labelled "key of the great vault;" but where this great vault may be has not yet been found out. The Superior and her nuns keep a uniform and persistent silence upon the point; excavations have been made at different points in the garden, and under the high altar of the chapel, but hitherto without effect. At one end of the nuns' garden stands an isolated building, in which were found mattresses furnished with straps and buckles, also two

IRON CORSETS, SKULL-CAP, AND A RACK

turned by a cog-wheel, evidently intended for bending back the body with force. The Superior explained that these were orthopedic instruments—a superficial falsehood. The mattresses and straps struck me as being easily accounted for; I have seen such things used in French midwifery and in cases of violent delirium; but the rack and its adjuncts are justly objects of grave suspicion, for they imply a use of brutal force which no disease at present known would justify. On our way back through the gardens our guide made a detour in order to show us a

GREAT SUBTERRANEAN WAREHOUSE,

where an enormous quantity of potatoes was stored, as well as barrels full of salt pork, while in the yard hard by lay granting a fat pig. "Look at this!" cried our National Guard indignantly. "Look at these stores, which might have helped to feed the starving poor of the arrondissement during our six months' siege, and think that these people were begging from door to door the whole time for money to buy broken victuals for their pensioners!" Arrived at the entrance gate, our guide nudged me, telling me in whispers to look at the old woman who was wandering about, followed by a younger one, stooping from time to time to pick up a leaf or rub her hands with sand and gravel. "That is Sœur Bernardine," he said, "one of the three prisoners of the wooden cages. She is the most sane in mind of the three, and we keep her here under the care of one of our wives to cheer her up.

ONLY 50, SHE LOOKS 70.

"The other two have been removed, as they were rendered violent by the crowd and change of scene." I passed close to her and she looked up—a soft, pale face, with sunken eyes shaded by the frills of a great cap. She looked at me dazedly, without taking any notice, and stooping again, filled her hands with refuse coffee grounds, which she put into her mouth until prevented by her companion. Without showing the least prejudice in the matter, I think I can safely say that the ladies now shut up at St. Lazare will find it no easy matter to clear themselves of blame; for, though there are doubtless many suspicious circumstances that may be explained away, there are also hard facts which will remain hard facts in spite of the most elaborate attempts at refutation.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARWAH JAMES IBBOTTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PELKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PELKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendment.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Savings Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Savings Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.

5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE FARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 19

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable, the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 19

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.

RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 19

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(L. S.) Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the application for the following Charter of Incorporation, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—

"The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Association."

RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 19

ELIZABETH M. TILLMAN VS. WILLIAM TILLMAN.

C. C. P. In Divorce. Sept. T., 1868, No. 54. March T., 1869, No. 86.

To WILLIAM TILLMAN, Respondent:—

You will please take notice of a rule granted this day on you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, personal notice having failed on account of your absence. Returnable SATURDAY, May 27, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BALL, Attorney for Libellant.

5 17 w14t*

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acheson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No. 223, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 22 2w

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGARREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeld, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Rebecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 22 2w

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was also vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L. C., No. 15, pages 309, 310, 311, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 22 2w

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon BARNEY BYRNE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 22 2w

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WALTER GNOLA, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Joseph Harrison, Jr., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, made between said parties, dated August 8, 1867, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 80, page 303, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 22 2w

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER P. BUIST, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Barnabus Hamnett, Assignee of George R. Zeigler and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book I. T. O., No. 223, page 84, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

R. DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

5 22 2w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOVER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

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"Delhi, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene.

Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOVER, No. 804 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, second floor.

3 18smw3m

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN 59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

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3 26 tus3m

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No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, (3 26 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.

HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNER'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.

A NEW PATENT.

LAGER BEER, ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.

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This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuthsam

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmwf

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET. CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

*All trust investmenes are kept separate and apart from the Company

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

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n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$100,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
$00,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (50 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and Other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,919·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,737·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
ILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
rom Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell,	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P '70 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870 .. 137,050
$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	366,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,456
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Filer,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Deverenx,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 49 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 10 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford,

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 15, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 8·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·08 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations ..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations 6·00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton, 6 A. M.

Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 4t D. E. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a. m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.

Depot, Ninth and Green.

ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12 30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·25 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, [illegible] p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·20, 2·30, 4·30, 5, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 8, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Orelana at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Orelana at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24,

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays,

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·25 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·25 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 47 A. M. and 5P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

10 A. M. train will run to Kennett till otherwise ordered.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·56 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 3·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Watkins will appear this evening in the Irish domestic drama of *Kathleen Mavourneen*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Serpent on the Hearth*, with Miss Kate Reignolds in the leading role, will be presented this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the amusing comedy of *Saratoga* will be performed this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be representated this afternoon and *Rip Van Winkle* this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be presented this evening.

ENGLISH OPERA.—*Robert le Diable* will be given for the first time in English, at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. Mr. Carl Formes will personate "Bertram," and the other parts will be sustained by Messrs. Castle, Howell, Chatterson, Mrs. Bernard, and Miss Howson. Seats can now be secured at North's music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CONCERT AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.—We inadvertently stated yesterday that Mrs. De Barros' concert, which takes place next Friday evening, the 26th inst., would be at Concert Hall. It will be given at the Musical Fund Hall. The entertainment should attract an overflowing house, as an admirable programme will be presented on the occasion. Miss Antoinette Stirling, Signor Rizzo, Mr. Simpson, and a lady amateur will severally appear and lend an attractive feature worthy of the attention of our musical friends. We sincerely hope the concert will prove a grand success.

THE THIRD SOIREE of the Abt Musical Singing Society will be given at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening. The programme will consist of selections from the compositions of Rucken, Reichart, Mohr, Barnby, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Seifert, Gade, Smart, and Chopin.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Sketches of the Powhatan and Iroquois, Now at the Navy Yard.

The employes at the Navy Yard are now hard at work on the Powhatan and Iroquois, getting them ready for sea, they having been ordered in readiness to go off upon some special service.

The Powhatan is a side-wheel steamship and carries 15 guns, and is accounted one of the finest of an old class of war vessels. At the breaking out of the Rebellion she was stationed at Vera Cruz, from which place she was ordered immediately to New York, and soon after her arrival was placed in the command of Lieutenant, now Admiral Porter, and sent to reinforce Fort Pickens. Upon appearing off the fort Lieutenant Porter learned that all needed reinforcements had been furnished, and the Powhatan then went in pursuit of the rebel privateer Sumter, and steamed 10,000 miles in search of the pirate. At the attack on Fort Fisher this vessel played a conspicuous part, being commanded by Commodore J. F. Schenck. From the close of the Rebellion to the fall of 1865 the Powhatan was flagship of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, then commanding the North Atlantic Squadron; in 1869 she became the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, of the South Pacific Squadron; and in January, 1870, she was ordered to our Navy Yard and placed in ordinary. She is being completely overhauled.

The Iroquois, a steam sloop, and a sister ship to the Kearsatge, which destroyed the famous Alabama, has been almost entirely rejuvenated. Her armament when she last arrived here consisted of two 11-inch guns, one 30-pounder rifle, and four 32-pounder smooth bores. At the breaking out of the Rebellion she was with our squadron in the Mediterranean. In the series of fierce contests which opened the lower Mississippi, she was conspicuous. She was in the second division of gunboats during the attack on Forts St. Philip and Jackson, near New Orleans, being then commanded by Commander de Camp. She was hotly engaged with the Rebel gunboat No. 3 and the ram McCrea, and although suffering severely, succeeded in driving back the formidable ram and capturing the gunboat, with 40 men. The Iroquois had 8 men killed and 24 wounded. In May, 1862, she ascended the Mississippi and anchored abreast of Baton Rouge, her commander demanding its surrender; and this place having capitulated, kept on up to Natchez, which surrendered in the 13th of May. In June of the same year she was with the squadron under Farragut, during the attack on Vicksburg. From that time until the close of the war her service was comparatively tranquil. In 1868, 1867, 1868, and 1869 she was connected with the Asiatic squadron, under Commander Earl English, Rear-Admiral Bell flag officer. Early in 1870 she was ordered to Philadelphia for repairs, and since that time she has been slowly undergoing the process of rejuvenation.

THREW A PITCHER FULL OF BEER IN A WOMAN'S FACE.—John Welsh wanted a drink of beer yesterday, and wisely calculating that it would be cheaper to buy the same by the pitcherful, went, with this economic consideration and the pitcher, to a beer saloon in the vicinity of Fourth and Green streets, and procured of the woman standing behind the bar the full contents of the jug. This man conducts business on that simple but not very moral principle, to never pay for anything if you can by hook or crook get out of it, and consequently he thought it would be a shrewd piece of economy to cheat the woman out of the price of the beer. He obtained the yeast and refused to pay for it, and then bolted out of the door. The woman followed, chased him up the street, and coming up to him demanded either the money or the beer. This modest request was refused, and John, instead of acting like a gentleman, threw, in direct violation of all his axioms of economy, the whole pitcherful square in the woman's eyes. Policeman Donnelly, who happened to be near by, witnessed the transaction, and arrested Mr. Welsh, who is now under bonds for his double offense by Alderman Toland.

SIR WALTER SCOTT—THE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH.—On the 15th of August next occurs the centenary of the great Scottish romancer and poet, Sir Walter Scott, and it is proposed to celebrate the day in a manner due the memory of the great writer. For this purpose the Caledonian Club of this city have taken the initiative, and they have held a series of preliminary meetings, at which a large committee, including some of our prominent citizens, has been appointed. The manner in which the celebration is to be conducted has not yet been decided upon. It is not proposed to include in the celebrants only those of Scottish birth, but all persons who have derived pleasure and instruction from the writings of the great Scot, whatever their nationality may be, are to be invited to participate in the celebration. The committee will meet again to-morrow night in a parlor at the Continental to discuss further the project.

THE GREAT LEASE.—An opportunity is now given to the stockholders of the Camden and Amboy and West Jersey Railroad and Transportation Companies and the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, constituting the united railroad companies of New Jersey, to sign their consent to the lease transferring the conduct of their works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the following places:—Offices of Samuel Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware avenue; D. M. Robinson, No. 138 South Third street; Gaw Bacon & Co., No. 315 Walnut street; Thomas A. Biddle & Co., No. 336 Walnut street, and Bull & North, Third and Dock streets.

FATHER MORIARTY AND THE CONFESSIONAL.—A large number of gentlemen having requested Father Moriarty to give a complete exposition and history of "Confession and the Confessional," about which there has recently been much warm discussion, he has announced his intention to comply, and will lecture on that subject at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 31st of May, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Hospice now being built by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

CONDEMNED MATERIAL.—To-day M. Thomas & Sons will sell at the Schuylkill Arsenal, U. S., Gray's Ferry road, the following:—

100,000 new rubber blankets.
80,600 new rubber ponchos.
87,000 knit shirts.
20,000 yards blue kersey.
4,500 blankets.
12,000 infantry privates' coats.
6,580 jackets.
7,572 pairs of trowsers.
5,943 boots and bootees.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., President of the Reading Railroad Company, sails to-day from New York for Europe on the Cunard steamship Cuba, to transact some important business of that road.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The Sixth Day's Proceedings of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod—The Business of the Morning Session.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the sessions of the Reformed Presbyterian General Synod were continued in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, northwest corner of Eighteenth and Filbert streets.

The proceedings began with the usual devotional exercises, which continued for half an hour, Rev. Dr Clarke presiding.

The subject for discussion was "Family Prayer," which was discussed by Dr. Clarke, Dr. Wilson, and other members of the synod.

When business was resumed the minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

The special order of the day was then taken up, which was the reception of the reports of the Committees of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions.

The chairmen of the respective committees stated that no meetings had been held because the committees had been visiting the places of public interest in company with the synod yesterday. On this account neither committee was ready for the special order, which was consequently necessarily postponed.

A recess of forty minutes was then taken to enable the committees and several presbyteries to meet and prepare their reports.

After the recess, the reports of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions were again called for. The boards said that they had not yet had sufficient time to report, but would meet again after the morning session and be ready to report by afternoon.

The resolution of Dr. Steele concerning Home Missions, which was under discussion at the hour of adjournment yesterday afternoon, was again taken up and discussed.

The following is the resolution:—

Resolved, That in furtherance of the great work of Home Missions providentially devolved upon this synod, the Church will put forth every effort during the synodic year to raise the fund of $10,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Domestic Board of Missions of the General Synod, to be designated as "the sustentation fund of the Home field."

The resolution was adopted.

The methods of proceeding necessary to raise the fund were then discussed.

A resolution referring the whole matter to the Board of Home Missions was offered, but was not approved.

A motion was made that a special committee of seven be appointed to take charge of the Sustentation fund. This after much discussion, was agreed to. Adjourned until afternoon.

A PALPABLE SWINDLE.

A Drayman Swindled Out of a Case of Cassimeres—A Sharp Dodge and a Box of Sand.

On Monday afternoon last James Andrews, a drayman, was driving up Walnut street, near Front, with a case of cassimeres intended for the firm of Messrs. Brenniser, Atkins & Musselman, cloth merchants, No. 417 Market street, when he was met by a well-dressed man, who wished him to haul a small box to the Merchants' Exchange building. The box was carefully sealed, and was very heavy. The drayman took it to the Exchange, the gentleman going before on the sidewalk. When they arrived at the building, the gentleman told Andrews to bring the box up stairs to a room in the third story. This was done, and the drayman was promptly paid for his trouble. The stranger at this moment hurriedly said, "Just keep your eye on that box, if you please, and I will be back in a few minutes. I want to get a receipt." The man with these words disappeared down stairs and left the drayman in charge to keep watch on the box. The stranger, however, did not come back as soon as the carter desired, and as the latter became uneasy he went down stairs to look after the man. But the man was gone, and so were the dray and the case of goods. Search was made far and near, but the horse and dray could not be found. In the evening, however, a boy who happened to know the appearance of the horse and dray, saw the latter at Nineteenth and Oxford streets. The animal was taken charge of and delivered to its owner. When the box in the Exchange building was opened, it was found to contain only *sand!* The case of cassimeres belonging to the Market street firm has not yet turned up.

DANGEROUS.

The Instability of Girard Avenue Bridge.

This is the letter sent to the Councils Committee on Highways, relative to the condition of Girard Avenue Bridge:—

In my last two annual reports submitted, and also in a special communication to Councils, I have alluded to the condition of Girard Avenue Bridge, as being entirely unfit for the duty required of it; and now from still further evidences of the accuracy of my statements, I feel imperatively called upon to say that immediate measures should be taken to place it in a condition of absolute security. I feel it is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the probable results of a further yielding of the structure, as your committee are well aware of its requirements as connecting East and West Fairmount Park, irrespective of the ordinary travel and droves of cattle that seek it as an entrance into the northern part of the city. A survey made of it, at the instance of the Park Commissioners, about a year since, revealed unquestionably its want of integrity as an important thoroughfare, and they so reported to Councils; but the work done upon it, as the result of that examination, was not, in my opinion, such as to meet the exigencies of the case. I would now earnestly recommend that immediate arrangements be made by which each of the three spans may be supported by intermediate trestles, or otherwise, so that the roadway may not be dependent upon the trusses of the bridge alone. A proper amount of repair and supporting works will, I believe (without making an estimate therefor), cost at least $10,000.

Respectfully submitted,
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

SHIPWRECKED JUNKMEN.—On Tuesday night about 9 o'clock two men named P. Kennedy and R. Buchanan had a yawl boat loaded with rope in the Delaware, opposite Greenwich Point. They tried to make fast to a tow-boat which was passing, but failed, and in their efforts to seize the tug the yawl was upset. The captain of the tug, instead of turning round, proceeded up the river and left the men to struggle in the water as well as they could. They succeeded, however, in catching hold of the yawl, and in this plight (the tide being down) they were nearly two hours in drifting to opposite Gloucester. Some fishermen rescued them at this place, and the proprietor of the hotel there took good care of the shipwrecked junkmen. All the rope was lost.

REMOVALS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—Mr. William J. Scott, of the Eighteenth ward, and A. L. Mather, clerks in the Naval Department of the Custom House, were this morning removed from office by Mr. Hiestand, the Naval Officer. Mr. Scott is an honorably discharged soldier, an active Republican, and a young gentleman of good abilities, and thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the position. Mr. Scott is from Hon. Leonard Myers' district, and that gentleman opposed the appointment of Mr. Hiestand. Mr. Creely has the filling of the vacancy.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Agents Kilpatrick and Hutchinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, arrested George Wayne and Thomas Bell at Bethlehem, on the 21st inst., on the charge of cruelly driving a mare until it could not stand, having driven it 131 miles without rest. They were committed to jail to answer.

FALL OF A DERRICK—MAN INJURED.—A guy of a derrick at Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets snapped yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, while workmen were hoisting a large slab of granite. The derrick fell and crushed the thigh and foot of one of the men, named John Crawford. He was picked up and carried to his home, at No. 2434 Harmstead street.

A LIFT.—Mrs. Bradford, the wife of a president of a railroad company in New Jersey, while getting upon a car at Eighth and Market streets, yesterday, dropped her shawl, which a woman kindly helped her to regain, and at the same time relieved her of her pocket-book, containing from five to ten dollars. The thief was not arrested.

STRUCK BY FALLING BRICKS.—A workman named Patrick White, this morning, while engaged in a new building on Twentieth street below Pine, was struck on the head by a number of bricks which fell from a broken scaffold above. He was much cut about the head, and was removed to his home in the vicinity.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Another Outrage in Paris.

The Hotel de Ville Blown Up.

The Winner of the Derby.

Proposals for Bonds.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Derby Races.

LONDON, May 24.—The following is the result of the Derby:—Zephyr, 1; Albert Victor, 2; King of the Forest, 3. Seventeen horses ran.

Blowing Up of the Hotel de Ville by the Communists.

OUTSIDE OF PARIS, May 24—1 P. M.—A terrible explosion has just occurred in the centre of Paris, and it is supposed that the Hotel de Ville has been blown up by the insurgents.

The Derby Race.

LONDON, May 24.—There was a dead heat between Albert Victoria and King of the Forest for the second place in the Derby.

Ship News.

LONDON, May 24.—The steamship Caledonia, from New York, touched at Moville to-day.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, May 24—4 P M.—Bonds of 1865, 90¼; 10-40s, 88¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Collins-Edwards Mill Broken Up.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A despatch from Huntingdon, Long Island, says the fight between Edwards and Collins was broken up.

Fuller Particulars—How the Fight was Broken Up.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The friends, backers, and others who wished to witness the fight between Edwards and Collins left Green Point early this morning, and started up East River in a tug-boat. Superintendent Kelso was determined not to allow them to fight in the vicinity of New York, and detailed Inspector Walling with one hundred and twenty-five men to put a stop to it.

The inspector, on learning the route taken by the combatants and their friends, immediately procured a tug-boat and started up the river. The party stopped at Colly Springs Harbor, on Long Island, and were making all preparations necessary, when the boat with the police aboard steamed alongside and landed the men. As soon as the combatants saw the police they took to their heels, and then commenced an exciting chase for upwards of six miles.

There has not been any despatch received as yet. Two men ran six miles and then paid $30 for a hack to bring the news to this city. The hack broke down before they got here. They had to run the remaining distance.

Murder in the First Degree.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—The jury in the trial of David Montgomery, for the murder of his wife in November last, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The defense is insanity. The prisoner was remanded for sentence till the second Monday in June.

Specie Shipments.

$350,000.

The Proposals for Bonds To-day

were $5,216,800 from 11·10-100@11·65-100. The awards were $2,000,000 at 11·10-100@11·25-100.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Funeral of Councilman Weaver.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—The municipal offices were closed to-day and corporation business suspended, in respect to Councilman Weaver, killed by the explosion of a fire engine on Monday. The funeral is attended by the Mayor and city officials, both branches of the City Council, a portion of the Fire Department, and a large number of prominent citizens.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Only eleven or twelve members were present.

After preliminary business, Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that immediately after action on the treaty, he would move to take up his resolution to discharge Messrs. White and Ramsdell from custody.

The presiding officer, Mr. Anthony, presented the memorial of Flanigan, Bradley, Clark & Co., John J. Flanigan, and Henry Woodruff, for himself and as trustee for the undersigned, Courtland Palmer, John M. Donaldson, and the Poultney National Bank, by Henry Woodruff, attorney, stating that they have just claims to the amount of over $250,000 against the Government of Venezuela for losses occasioned by a failure to perform its obligations and duties under certain grants relating to the construction of the railroad of the East from Caracas to Petaro, and its wrongful and arbitrary acts in seizing by military force the materials, tools, and equipments connected with the construction of the road, etc.

They therefore ask the Senate to give some one of its committees power to send for persons and papers and to make an examination into the matters connected with the proceedings and delinquencies of the mixed commission, and make report thereon; and, in the meantime, that such proper action may be taken as may cause the said money to remain undistributed to the holders of said certificates, payable to bearer until such time as the committee may make report thereon, to the end that corruption may be deprived of its reward and justice may be done.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate then went into executive session on the treaty of Washington.

KEEP TO THE RIGHT, AS THE LAW DIRECTS.—A number of persons this morning addressed a communication to Mayor Fox, in which a complaint is made of the manner in which vehicles sometimes are driven through the park, in not keeping to the right, as the law directs. The letter was handed over by his Honor to the Park Commission. This bad practice has led to frequent collisions in the park.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A boy named William S. Mullen, aged eight years, and living at No. 1417 North Tenth street, accidentally shot himself with a gun about one o'clock to-day. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

HOUSE ROBBED.—The residence of Eliza Dorner, No. 230 Carter's alley, was entered last night through the cellar-door, and robbed of a silver watch, gold bracelet, dress, and earrings.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$20000 O C & A R bds June & flat..old..	88	1200 sh McClintock..	⅛
$4000 Leh Gold L...	93¾	$900 sh Reading R...	58
$500 do.....	93¾	100 do...b60.	58 1-16
$1000 Harrisb'g R 6s.	95	100 do.... s10.	58
$5000 O C & A R 7s.		200 do.....s60.	58
	b60....	100 do ....b60.	58¼
$2000 City 6s, New..103		600 do ...b3.58	1-16
250 sh Penna R..b5.	61⅞	300 do ...b30.58	1-16
200 do.....s30.	61⅞	200 sh Susq Cnl.....	10
33 do.....	61⅞	300 sh Leh N St....	36½
23 do... allot.	61⅞	100 do... .b60.	36¾

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

Vice-President Colfax's Illness.

It Grows More Serious.

The Senate and the Treaty.

Large Cotton Works Burned.

End of the Foster Trial.

Destruction of the Tuileries

It is Burned Completely Down.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Great Fires in Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 24—Afternoon.—Great fires are raging in Paris in all directions.

Whit Monday Holiday.

LONDON, May 25.—Whit Monday will be observed as a holiday in all the English markets.

Total Destruction of the Tuileries.

VERSAILLES, May 24—P. M.—The Tuileries is entirely burned down. It is hoped the galleries of the Louvre may be saved.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; middling uplands, 7½@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 4000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston at 7 11-16d. for middlings. Lard, 49s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—By direction of the President a board to retire disabled officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Philadelphia, on the 29th instant, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the board:—Major-General George G. Meade; Colonel Delos B. Sacket, Inspector General; Colonel James V. Bomford, 8th Infantry; Surgeons Josiah Simpson and William S. King.

The following officers have been ordered to report by letter to General Meade and hold themselves in readiness to appear for examination:—Captains, Andrew M. Brown, 15th Infantry; Francis Beach, 4th Artillery. First Lieutenants, Henry B. Mellen, 6th Cavalry; Samuel E. Armstrong, 24th Infantry. Second Lieutenants, Thomas B. Reed, 24th Infantry; Franklin Seaton, 3d Cavalry; and James B. Sinclair, 16th Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General, is ordered to report in person for examination by the board.

The Young Men's Christian Convention

has just assembled, in remarkable harmony and spirit, nearly one thousand members from all parts of the Union, the British Provinces, and England. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was elected permanent President, and was conducted to the chair amidst great enthusiasm, the whole audience rising, by the ex-Presidents of the three previous conventions, George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Thane Miller, of Cincinnati; and John McLean, of Halifax. Prayers were offered for the early recovery of Vice-President Colfax, and Senator Wilson, who was present, was requested, by a vote of the meeting, to inform him of the deep sympathy of the convention.

Mr. Colfax Growing Worse.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mr. Colfax passed a restless night, and is feeble and worse than when first attacked. He is confined to a room in the Capitol. Physicians are in constant attendance, and are reticent about his condition.

The Senate is Discussing the Treaty,

and probably to-morrow will take a vote. A long speech was made by Mr. Corbett. There is a disposition to debate.

Nominations by the President.

The President to-day nominated T. C. Humphreys Collector of Customs at Pensacola, Florida; Charles S. English, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, District of Columbia; Leander Gerrard, Attorney of the District of Nebraska.

The President has Withdrawn the Nomination

of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass for Commissioner of Customs, at that gentleman's request.

The Senate.

The probability this afternoon is that the Senate will remain in session to-day until the treaty is voted on.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Railway Car to be Presented to the President.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—It is proposed to form a club here to purchase a magnificent palace car, recently built in this city, from California and Mexican woods, to present it to the President of the United States, for his especial use.

Outrages on the Chinese.

A gang of unmasked highwaymen robbed a party of Chinese miners in broad daylight, near Grass Valley. The robbers were arrested but cannot be punished, as the Chinese are the only witnesses, and their testimony is not allowed to be taken in the courts.

Ship News.

The steamship Moses Taylor sailed to-day for Honolulu and Australia, with a moderate passenger list.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Foster Trial.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The District Attorney concluded his address to the jury in the Foster case to-day.

The Arrested Prize-Fighters.

Inspector Walling has just telegraphed that he arrived at Pier No. 24, East river, with the prize-fighters on board his boat, and has sent for assistance.

The National Convention of State Insurance Officers

met to-day, nearly all the States being represented. The Hon. A. W. Paine, of Maine, was chosen President, and Henry S. Olcott temporary Secretary.

On the call of the roll eighteen States were found already represented. A permanent organization was formed, with George W. Miller, of New York, as President, H. Lloyd Breeze, of Wisconsin, as Vice-President, and H. S. Olcott, of New York, as Secretary.

Villainous Proceedings.

NEW YORK, May 24.—On the person of James Rielly, alias Orland Valentine, arrested as a pickpocket and held for examination, were found a contract and a number of letters showing that Rielly had engaged with a man in Connecticut to send from this city each week, to Connecticut, five young girls, who on arriving there were to be placed in houses of prostitution.

Mutiny Case.

A hearing in the case of the crew of the British brig Manitoba is put over till Monday next. The accused appeared before Commissioner Shields this afternoon, and stated, as the cause of the mutiny, that they were placed on watches which did not come within their duty.

One of the men refused to work on such watch and the captain attempted to put him in irons, when one of the crew interfered and received a pistol shot in the temple, and the row then began, and ended in the crew taking possession of the ship, and bringing her to New York.

The Foster Case

has gone to the jury.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton excited and higher; middling uplend, 16½c.; middling Orleans, 16¾c. Flour firmer for shipping grades; State, $5·60@6·80; Ohio, $6·25@6·90; Western, $5·60@7·15; Southern, $6·75@9. Wheat firmer; spring, $1·49 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·62@1·67. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 70@73c. Oats firmer, Western, 67½@71c. Pork firmer; new mess, $16·25. Lard firm; steam, 9¾@11½c.; kettle, 11c. Whisky, 94c.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Burglary in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, May 24.—The silk and dry goods store of Annible & Allen, Westminster street, was broken into last night, and about $5000 worth of fine silks were carried off.

Cotton Mill Burned.

NORWICH, Ct., May 24.—The picker mills of the Falls Company were destroyed this morning by a fire which broke out in a portion of a stone building used as a picker and lapping room. The loss is unknown, but is fully covered by insurance.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 16c.; low middlings, 15¾c.; ½@1d higher. Flour scarce and firm and active; Howard street extra, $6·37½@7·25; Western superfine, $5·50@6·12½; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white $2@2·05; prime to choice red, $1·80@2·10; Ohio and Indiana $1·60@1·65. Corn—Southern white firm at 76@77c.; Southern yellow steady at 75@76c; mixed Western quiet at 74c. Oats steady at 60@65c. Mess Pork weak at $18. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¾c.; rib sides, 9¾c.; clear rib, 10c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 11½@12c. Whisky unchanged.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction of the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Height of Barometer.*	*Thermometer, Degrees.*	*Direction of the Wind.*	*Velocity of Wind.*	*Force of the Wind.*	*State of the Weather.*
Augusta, Ga.....	30·14	72	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Baltimore.....	30·25	63	N. E.	1	.....	Clear
Boston.....	30·17	55	N. W.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Buffalo	30·26	51	N. W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·20	76	S. W.	1	.....	Clear
Cheyenne.....	29·60	34	W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Chicago.....	30·14	60	S. E.	12	Gentle.	Clear
Cincinnati.....	30·27	64	S. E.	3	Gentle.	Clear
Cleveland	30·32	52	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Corinne, Utah..	29·40	39	N. E.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Detroit	30·24	55	E.	3	Gentle.	Fair
Duluth.....	29·89	44	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Indianapolis.....	30·13	43	S. W.	24	V. brisk	Cloud
Key West, Fla..	30·08	81	E.	13	Brisk.	Clear
Knoxville	30·15	67	N. E.	3	Gentle.	Clear
Lake City, Fla...	30·13	73	S. E.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	30·00	77	S. E.	12	Brisk.	Cloud
Milwaukee	30·15	59	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Mobile.....	30·12	76	S.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington.	29·94	16	N. W.	49	Gentle.	Fair
Nashville.....	30·17	72	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
New London.....	30·19	56	N. W.	21	V. brisk	Fair
New Orleans	29·99	78	S. E.	6	Gentle.	Fair
New York.....	30·30	56	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Norfolk.....	30·24	70	.....	..	Calm.	Clear
Omaha	29·78	67	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Oswego.....	30·27	49	N. E.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia....	30·33	62	N. W.	..	.....	Clear
Pittsburgh.....	30·21	51	N.	21	V. gent.	Clear
Portland.....	30·06	50	N. W.	6	Gentle.	Clear
Rochester.....	30·35	48	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Savannah.....	30·18	77	N. E.	1	.....	Clear
St. Louis.....	30·04	70	S. E.	10	Brisk.	Fair
St. Paul.....	29·87	63	S.	20	Brisk.	Clear
Toledo.....	30·27	60	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Washington	30·32	61	E.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Wilmington, N.C	30·22	79	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Lynchburg	30·22	67	.....	..	.....	Fair
Cape May	30·28	59	N.	8	Gentle.	Clear
Gr'd Haven, Mich	30·17	62	S. W.	14	Brisk.	Clear
Davenport.....	30·07	66	.....	..	.....	Clear
Galveston	29·92	79	S.	9	Brisk.	Clear
Burlington, Vt...	....	..	N.	12	Brisk.	Clear
Leavenworth, K.	29·95	74	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair

NAVAL STATISTICS.

Officers in the Navy of the United States January 1st, 1829, and the Number Remaining in the Naval Service on April 30, 1871, a Period of Forty-three Years and Four Months.

Grades, Jan. 1, 1829.	*Jan. 1, 1829.*	*May 1, 1871.*	*Present Rank, May 1, 1871*
Captains.....	35	9	0 Captains.
Commanders	33	2	2 Rear-Admirals.
Lieutenants.	257	86	17 Rear-Admirals, and 19 Commodores.
Surgeons.....	43	3	8 Surgeons) Ranking
Ass't Surgeons..	35	12	12 Surgeons with Com-
Paymasters.....	41	3	3 Paymas's) modores.
Chaplains.....	9	0	0 None.
Ensigns.....	10	3	1 R. A., 1 Com., 1 Capt.
Midshipmen.....	435	69	1 V. A., 22 R., 33 Commodores, 4 Capt'ns.
Masters.....	31	1	1 Masser.
Boatswains.....	17	0	0 None.
Gunners.....	19	0	0 None.
Carpenters.....	13	1	1 Carpenter.
Sailmakers.....	14	2	2 Sailmakers.
Marine Officers.	49	1	1 Lieutenant-Colonel.
Navy Agents....	15	0	0 None.
Constructors	8	0	0 None.
Timber Agent...	1	0	0 None.
N. storekeepers.	7	0	0 None.
Jan. 1, 1829....	1072	124	124
April 30, 1871..	124		
Dead, dismissed, resigned, and cashiered.....	948		

Deaths	590
Dismissals	136
Resignations	213
Cashiered	9
Total	948

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Jacob Graul pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a watch from a friend's pocket.

William Wilson, a good-looking boy, was tried upon the charge of the larceny of a gold watch valued at $55, the property of Patrick E. Casey. The evidence was that the watch was taken from Casey's vest, which was hanging behind a door in Stetson's hat factory, where these parties were employed; and Casey having seen Wilson moving about the building with nothing special to do, suspected him and accused him, but he denied any knowledge of the affair. Subsequently he said Mr. Stetson would settle for the watch. He was then arrested and sent to prison. Mr. Stetson visited him in his cell and talked earnestly with him, saying, that, if he would tell where the watch was, so that it could be recovered, he would take him home. Wilson for a long time protested his innocence, but hearing the promise of release so often repeated he at length said he did take it and pawned it for ten dollars, which he spent for candy.

Mr. Stetson could not believe this, as he had on the very afternoon of the theft given him ten cents to buy a piece of pie with. Wilson then said, "Won't you take me home now?" Mr. Stetson replied, "Of course not, for you have not given me a satisfactory answer." Wilson then began crying and said, "I have told you a lie. I did not take the watch and I know nothing about it. I lied to you in the hope of getting out of prison."

Mr. Stetson said he had always known Wilson to be an honest boy.

Mr. Hagert said that under this evidence he thought the boy should be acquitted, and the Judge approving of this view, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Isaac Jacobs was put on trial, upon the charge of stealing a watch belonging to Mrs. Lizzie Childs, living on South Washington Square. He was at this house one day in May last, selling jewelry to the servants, and the same day the watch was missed. A few weeks ago his house was searched for the property that was stolen from Geriach's, on Girard avenue, and this watch was found. He endeavored to settle the matter for money, but without success. The case was not concluded when our report closed.

NOVELTIES IN STATIONERY

Pen Wipers, Scotch Goods,
Bronze Inkstands,
Russia Leather Fans,
Wooden Fans,
Russia Leather Card Cases,
Russia Leather Pocket Books,
Wostenholm's Pen Knives,
Fairchild's Gold Pens,
Rubber Pencils and Pens.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 20 smw PHILADELPHIA.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

DR. SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE P